The New-York Times.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

MEETING OF MR. DOUGLAS—HE REFUSES TO ADDRESS THE MASS—GATHERING OF CONGRESSMEN.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 16.

There is no perceptible change in the condition of the health of Mr. Douglas to-day. When Gen. McClernand went to see him this morning he was propping himself up in bed, and was in good humor. In a conversation they had on political matters, Mr. Douglas remarked: "I am the target to aim at, now. Now let the shafts come." He refuses to address the mass meeting to-night, but will speak to the Committee who call upon him.

The Washington Republican of the 15th inst., says:

Delegates of twenty members of Congress are now here, and others have been here to make arrangements for accommodations during the session.

The Massachusetts Kidnapper.

TRIAL OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE COLEBROOK JONES.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Wednesday, Nov. 16.

The case of the fugitive slave Commodore Jones was resumed to-day. Judge Scott presented the motion for a continuance. The opposing counsel objected to the motion, and argued for a suspension of the rule of the 10th session of the Senate, establishing the Superior Court. This was overruled. The jury was then impannelled, and the case opened by the District Attorney. Twenty-five witnesses were called for the Commonwealth, and about as many for the defence. Capt. Simeon Short, of the schooner Hannah Sprague, who carried the fugitive, was among those examined. No facts have been developed that have not been heretofore published.

The Tuttle-Hatfield Case at the South.

ISAAC E. BAILEY, SURVIVING ASSIGNEE, AGAINST A. G. MAGRATH.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Nov. 16.

Hon. A. G. MAGRATH, Judge of the United States Court for the District of South Carolina, delivered his decision to-day in the India-rubber case of HORACE H. DAY, of New-York, as Assignee, against A. G. & Co., of this city, and directed the complainant, in default of defendants giving a bond in a limited time, an injunction, restraining the defendants from making, using or handling any chemical or corrugated elastic India-rubber fabric containing vulcanized rubber, whether they be composed, woven, braided, sewed, or otherwise made. The defendant is the largest dry goods house here, the Merchant of Charleston, and his wares made a profound sensation among other leading merchants who had been served. The case has been an argument since Friday of last week. WILLIAM and HOPKINSON, of this city, and W. J. PURLE, of New-York, appeared for the Day; and HERBERT MCCRADY, of this city, for the Defendants.

Steam Tender.

ARRIVAL OF THE MASSACHUSETTS—INDIAN BATTLE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Nov. 16.

The Texas Legislature convened on the 9th inst., and elected officers of the Houston Party.

The Austin Statesman of the 10th inst. say that a battle was fought on the 4th between forty soldiers and one hundred Indians, under Lieut. Stone, and seven Indians were killed. The former were defeated. Lieut. H. was badly wounded.

The Steam of Maine.

PARADE OF THE CREWS AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 16.

The Sons of Maine made their first parade to-night, in full regalia. They were escorted by a military company, and visited the Roman Catholic Fair and the Fair for the benefit of the Blind Asylum, having donations to each.

Case of Counterfeits.

RECOVERY OF SPURIOUS MONEY TO A BANK.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Nov. 16.

Four one thousand dollar bills on the Commercial Bank, lost some time ago, were returned to Molson's Bank to-day by a Roman Catholic Priest. They are supposed to have reached his hands through the confessional.

Destructive Fire at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, Nov. 16.

FITCH & ALLING'S tannery, situated on the banks of the Genesee, in this city, below the Lower Falls, was totally destroyed by fire early this morning. Loss $70,000 to $80,000; insured $20,000.

The United States Revenue Cutter Harriet Lane.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Nov. 16.

The United States Revenue Cutter *Harriet Lane*, from New-York, has put in here for repairs, having received some damages in a storm.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

SUSQUEHANNA, Penn., Wednesday, Nov. 16.

The engine No. 119, attached to a freight train on the New-York and Erie Railroad, exploded about 2 o'clock this morning, three miles west of this place, seriously injuring NATHAN WARNEY, engineer, H. VANEL, fireman, and PAUL BROWN and S. HARRINGTON, brakemen.

New Arrival of the Canada.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Nov. 16—6 P. M.

There were no signs of the Royal Mail steamship *Canada* at Halifax at 5 o'clock this evening. She is now about due there, with Liverpool dates of the 5th inst.

Sailing of the America.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 16.

The Royal Mail steamship *America* sailed about noon to-day, with eleven passengers for Halifax and thirty-nine for Liverpool. She also takes out $100,000 in specie.

From Mexico.

THE OUTBREAK AT VICTORIA—PROGRESS OF THE CIVIL WAR.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Nov. 11.

We have services from Tampico to the 21st ult., two days later. An extra of the official journal furnishes us the full particulars of the late outbreak at Victoria City. It was headed by one MAYA, a Spaniard by birth, some time since committed to prison for the murder of a French naturalized citizen. He seems to have been a heartless intriguer; at all events, he succeeded in corrupting the guard and organizing his fellow-prisoners, some 60 or 70 in number, into a formidable army, who not only possessed themselves of the building in which they were confined, but of the persons of several of the most prominent citizens. The Chief of Police only escaped by chance.

In the meantime, the people had assembled in great numbers in the public square, where the convicts at first offered battle, but finally, after five of their number had been wounded and one killed—a notorious criminal, Tomas Pineda by name—they betook themselves to flight, in which also the ringleader MAYA was captured. The chief of police, from whose report we gather these facts, says of the origin of the outbreak:

"There is no doubt a political overturn had been planned by the rebels. They were loud in their cries for the success of [Viva Miramon! Viva Maya! &c.]; besides, their deeds attest the party to which they belonged. It is to be presumed, therefore, that there was an unknown hand behind, that directed their movements, and upon whom corrupted the guard, which was composed of soldiers of Villagran, and therefore considered faithful. I am at present endeavoring to trace up this zeal in favor of the movement."

If this be so, the rebels made a great mistake as to the political sympathies of the people, for no sooner had they learned that MAYA was captured, than they turned out en masse and struck his incendiary example. The rebels sent the authorities retained, and he was remanded to prison to await his trial by due course of law.

As to the fate of the convicts, they appear to have made good their escape, and at last accounts were still roaming, in an organized band, over the country, levying their contributions on town and country, friend and foe alike. Troops, however, had been ordered in various points for the protection of the interior.

The extract from which we copy also contains late intelligence from the interior, the most important of which is that Manuel had held a council of war and resolved to abandon Guadalajara. In a fortunate skirmish with a portion of WOLF'S command, DONLAS, as had also taken 60 prisoners, 100 stand of arms, and a small but valuable quantity of ammunition.

With all this, however, the Liberals make no advance. Their headquarters are still at San Luis Potosi, Manuel, it is intimated, has Degollado's order of the day announcing the evacuation of Guadalajara, but this was a strategical movement, not dictated by any necessity, but part of a plan for a more effectual concentration on the western slope. On the arrival of the Tamaulipas reinforcements, however, at San Luis Potosi, we are promised an advance movement on the capital, in accordance with the general plan of the campaign.

POLITICAL.

THE NEW-YORK ELECTION.

Returns of the Candidates upon the American and Democratic Tickets.

While the official returns from the various counties are still sadly deficient, there is enough evidence before us to authorize the conviction that Mr. D. F. JONES has been chosen Secretary of State by a majority varying little from 1,500, and Mr. RICHMOND State Engineer and Surveyor by 1,800 majority. The following dispatch from Albany furnishes us with returns and estimates up to 9 o'clock last evening, which do not vary substantially from our own tables:

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 16.

All but fifteen counties have been heard from officially on Jones, and twenty-seven counties officially on the rest of the Union ticket. Taking the majority of Jones as the basis for the other candidates, and allowing for their gains and losses as compared with Jones' vote in the counties heard from officially, as then the majorities stand at this hour (9 P. M.) as follows: Jones, 1,630; Richmond, 1,282; Skinner, 567; Elderkin, 240.

VOTE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

MAJORITIES OVER LEAVENWORTH, (DEM.)

*Allegany	2,663	*Monroe	2,232
*Broome	870	*Niagara	485
Cattaraugus	700	*Oneida	2,063
*Cayuga	2,630	*Onondaga	2,740
*Chautauque	2,279	*Ontario	407
*Chemung	36	*Orleans	619
*Chenango	966	*Oswego	2,794
*Clinton	60	*Otsego	558
Cortland	917	*Schuyler	159
Delaware	209	St. Lawrence	4,469
*Dutchess	177	*Steuben	900
Essex	258	*Tioga	842
*Fulton & Hamilton	326	*Tompkins	766
*Genesee	1,209	Warren	470
*Herkimer	1,763	Washington	1,764
*Jefferson	1,856	*Wayne	1,648
Lewis	900	Wyoming	1,316
Livingston	900	Yates	1,028
*Madison	1,775		
Total			45,112

MAJORITIES FOR JONES, (REP.)

*Albany	1,062	Richmond	981
Columbia	180	Rockland	1,051
Erie	4,500	Saratoga	65
*Franklin		Schenectady	1
Greene	72	Schoharie	900
Kings	4,676	Seneca	460
*Montgomery	400	Suffolk	1,319
New-York	29,000	Sullivan	1,472
*Orange	432	Ulster	1,560
*Putnam	102	*Westchester	2,220
Queens	2,231	Total	46,975
*Rensselaer	2,031		
Jones ahead			1,2863

*Contest.

COUNTY RETURNS.

Allegany County—Leavenworth's majority, 2,659.

Wayne County—Leavenworth, 4,466; Storey, 4,569; Chapin, 4,594; Forrest, 4,660; Jones, 2,210; Richmond, 2,276; Skinner, 2,208; Elderkin, 2,210.

St. Lawrence County—Leavenworth, 7,846; Jones, 2,247; Storey, 7,636; Richmond, 2,345; Chapin, 7,645; Skinner, 2,339; Forrest, 7,701; Elderkin, 2,404.

Madison County—Leavenworth, 4,676; Jones, 2,903.

Westchester County, (complete.)—The correct vote of Greenburg deducts 10 votes from Jones. That of Cortlandt takes 30 votes from Jones, and adds them to LEAVENWORTH. Correct total, Jones 6,543; Leavenworth, 4,323—Jones' majority, 2,220.

Chautauque County—Jones, 3,211; Leavenworth, 5,490; Richmond, 3,108; Storey, 5,583; Skinner, 3,218; Chapin, 5,578; Elderkin, 3,210; Forrest, 5,503.

Tompkins County—Leavenworth, 766; Storey, 758; Chapin, 774; Forrest, 772.

Oswego County—Leavenworth, 7,004; Jones, 4,950; Storey, 6,991; Richmond, 4,972; Chapin, 6,974; Skinner, 4,882.

Orange County—Jones, 932 majority.

Onondaga County—Leavenworth, 8,830; Jones, 6,081 Storey, 8,713; Richmond, 6124; Chapin, 8,734; Skinner, 6,205; Forrest, 8,742; Elderkin, 6,202. This makes Richmond 170 better than figures before reported.

Ontario County—Leavenworth, 3,571; Jones, 3,164; Van R. Richmond, 2,143; Storey, 3,566; Skinner 3,105; Chapin, 3,568; Elderkin, 3,098; Forrest, 3,561 Van R. Richmond, 656.

Meeting of the "Hard" State Committee.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 16.

In consequence of errors in the advertisement of the meeting of the Hard-shell State Committee, some confusion has occurred, but a quorum of members assembled to-day at Congress Hall. Nine members of the Committee were present. JOHN A. GREEN, Jr., President, was in the Chair, and MARTIN MCMAHON was Secretary. The proceedings had reference to the appointment of Congressional District Committees, to supervise the election of delegates to the Charleston Convention. The Committee adjourned till the 20th of December at 1 P. M.

What Gov. Brown, of Mississippi, has to say on National Politics.

The Hon. A. G. BROWN, in accordance with the invitation of the Legislature of Mississippi, delivered an address in the Hall of Representatives on the 9th inst., to a large and intelligent audience of ladies and gentlemen. The *Eagle of the South* gives the following synopsis of Gov. BROWN'S speech on the occasion:

He handled the Northern and Southern question in a clear and bold manner. He did not speak to men who were willing to sink the Constitution and the rights of the South to gain a triumph over the Democracy; he spoke to Southern patriots, men of all parties, who could forget party names for love of country; still he regarded the Democratic Party as the only party which presented the ghost of a chance to save the country. He argued, most unanswerably that, as we paid our taxes, fought our country's battles to sustain the Government, the Government was bound to give protection to life, liberty and property; but if the Government turns against us, he would tear down its colossal pillars and scatter them to the four winds of heaven.

He said there were three classes of parties at the North. Mr. SEWARD and his followers assert that Congress can exclude us from the Territories; the second class is Mr. DOUGLAS and his followers, who admit our equality, but assert that the people of the Territories may, by non-action or unfriendly legislation, drive us out. The third class not only admit our equality and protection, but give us courts, without laws—a meatless bone. To this class belong the President; a portion of his Cabinet and his Northern supporters.

He admitted the existence of a little band of patriots at the North, but he was dealing with the above-named classes.

Mr. SEWARD declares there is an "irrepressible conflict." Gov. BROWN said, "So there is" and thought the election of a Black Republican President would be the overt act, when the South must choose between Slavery in the Union or independence out of it.

He thought Mr. DOUGLAS all wrong, but hoped he would listen to the voice of the "Good Shepherd," and return to the path of duty.

Of Mr. BUCHANAN, he said, he hardly knew what to say; but if the *Constitution* newspaper was his true exponent, he (Gov. BROWN) thought his position more indefensible than either SEWARD'S or DOUGLAS'. SEWARD would snatch our rights away by the strong arm of power; DOUGLAS does it just as effectually, with more adroitness, while BUCHANAN stands by, smiles graciously, and says, "For shame, gentlemen!" But, though panopolied in power, he does nothing to prevent the outrage. If we are to be robbed, Gov. BROWN prefers being robbed by the bold highwayman, SEWARD.

Gov. BROWN said if he did BUCHANAN injustice, the President must blame his organ and his Attorney-General. The first had been preaching the rankest heresies, while the latter endeavored to satisfy the South with honeyed words. If they are our friends, let them say so in plain words; they could not escape observation under the smoke of a general fire aimed at DOUGLAS.

Gov. BROWN holds that we have, under the Constitution and the decision of the Supreme Court, the right to carry our slaves into the Territories, and to have Slavery protected, first, by the Territorial Legislature, that failing us, then by Congress.

He showed the perfect mockery of going to courts, which DOUGLAS and BUCHANAN would have us do, when the Territorial Legislature had, by unfriendly or non-action, expelled us from the Territories. His arguments on this point were unanswerable.

Gov. BROWN abhors DOUGLAS' Squatter Sovereignty, derides the good Lord, good devil policy of the President's organ, and is not satisfied with "BLACK'S Observations," and he looks with anxiety and some fears for BUCHANAN'S appeal at the opening of Congress.

He advised the Democratic Party in Mississippi to send their best men to Charleston, who would insist upon a clear recognition of all our rights. He would not be satisfied with the Cincinnati Platform—it has two faces; he wanted a platform granting Congressional protection to Slavery in the Territories—he would be satisfied with nothing less. And if it was refused, break up the Charleston Convention and the National Democratic Party of the land.

The Use of Money at Elections.

From the Albany Argus.

Twenty years ago the use of any considerable amount of money to carry an election was so unusual that it would not only have excited general remark, but would have brought disgrace upon the candidates resorting to such means to secure success. The knowledge that a public officer bought himself into power would, in those days, have been accepted as a concession that his merits did not entitle him to the support of the people. The prudent men of a quarter of a century since, would have trembled for the success of our system of Government, had they beheld its control given up into the hands of those who would rather rely for success upon the use of money than upon the public confidence in their capacity, fidelity and honesty. But the evil, once so rare, has gradually grown until its dimensions have become alarming. Commencing in the populous cities, where poverty and crime mainly concentrate, it has extended itself by degrees through the rural districts, until at the present time it pervades and corrupts the entire State.

It is an axiom that familiarity with vice reconciles us to its contemplation, even as uncomeliness and deformity lose their offensiveness when the eye becomes accustomed to them. It is thus that men of sense and integrity now regard without surprise, a practice which, twenty years since, would have startled and alarmed them. Yet it is impossible to exaggerate the baneful tendency of the evil. It corrupts and degrades the masses of the people until their minds become prepared for any dishonorable, or even criminal proposition. It converts the ballot, of which our Republic so justly boasts, from the boon and the badge of a freeman to an article of paltry traffic. It dries up the emotions of patriotism among the people, and turns universal suffrage into a curse, instead of a blessing.

The amount of money now paid out at an important or sharply contested election is enormous. Political parties, it is well known, are frequently induced to place candidates upon their tickets for prominent positions solely in consideration of their wealth and their willingness to use it in the campaign as a means of success. The boast is frequently made, after the nomination of a candidate, of the amount of money he will expend to "carry the State" and the friendly organ of high political officers have ere now been known to speak approvingly of their influence liberally during an important canvass. In discussing the chances of success even in a Presidential campaign, it is not unusual to hear glowing speculations publicly made as to the amount of money that would be used by a particular candidate to secure a doubtful and necessary State, as though the corruption of the ballot-box by the wholesale purchase of voters partook of the nature of munificence.

The evil is not confined to any one party—it extends, necessarily, to all, although the Democratic Party is, perhaps, mainly, driven to it in self-defence, and is, of the two, the most deeply interested in a reform, since it does not include the same amount of wealth with the opposing organization—at least not an equal number of men disposed to contribute money for political ends. We have, nevertheless, no desire to claim exemption from blame for our own political friends. *Both parties are censurable, and both are interested in removing an evil which has become oppressive and injurious, without yielding any commensurate advantage to either.* It is well known that our annual elections are now a serious pecuniary burden to all who take part or interest in them. Candidates and their friends, as well as those who believe that the success of their own political principles will conduce to the prosperity and happiness of the country, find themselves compelled, in self-defence, to squander money upon the most worthless class of society, and are frequently under the necessity of buying the support of their own partizans, who, seeing opportunities chased, think, with some show of reason, that compensation is more justly due to the efforts of friends, and refuse to work or vote without it.

There are, however, far more important considerations than the pecuniary convenience of those who are thus unjustly taxed, which call for a reform in this direction. A republican government depends for its safety upon the integrity as well as the intelligence of the masses. Can we expect good citizens from those who from the earliest moment they are entitled to the exercise of the right of freemen, are induced to yield their convictions of duty for corrupt considerations? Can we look for honest rulers among those who owe their success to their money, rather than to the good-will and confidence of the people or to their own merits? Is there not danger that the man who will sell his vote without regard to his principles, will eventually strike at the freedom he has thus abused? Is there not danger that those who have purchased power may prove corrupt in the discharge of a trust he has secured only by corruption? If money is to contro our elections, how soon shall we reject as absurd in our choice of a candidate, the question "is he honest—is he capable—is he faithful?" It has always been our boast that poverty cannot bar true merit from rising to positions of honor and trust in this Republic. To the poor man, then, the use of money at elections is especially unjust. It closes public offices against every one but the man of wealth; and the most deserving citizens, whose means chance to be limited, shrink disheartened and disgusted from a canvass.

The evil cries loudly for reform. The danger is threatening to the purity and the peace of the country, and to the success of our experiment of self-government. Men of all parties should unite in demanding such legislation, or such constitutional amendments if needs be, as will effectually remove the bane from the land. It is a Upas tree, spreading over the whole State, and poisoning all beneath its shade. It is useless to lop the branches—it must be torn up by the roots. We appeal to the journals and men of all parties to unite with us in favoring a reform, and in agitating the subject until the end is accomplished. Unless they do, our public treasure will before long be yielded into the hands of corrupt and faithless men, and every worthy citizen will feel that

"The post of honor is a private station."

What are the present legal and constitutional provisions applicable to the subject, and what remedies in the way of legislation, or by means of amendment to the Constitution, promise to hold in the work of reformation, will be considered in another article.

CITY POLITICS.

FERNANDO WOOD'S ACCEPTANCE OF THE NOMINATION FOR MAYOR.

MOZART HALL, New-York, Nov. 16, 1859.

To the Hon. Fernando Wood:

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the Democratic City Convention, held at Mozart Hall last evening, you were unanimously nominated as the Democratic candidate for Mayor, and the undersigned were appointed a Committee to notify you of your nomination, and ask your acceptance of the same. Soliciting an early reply, we are, very respectfully, your friends,

S. P. RUSSELL, ISAAC LAWRENCE,
FRANCIS FLEET, JOHN BOYD,
STEPHEN LYNCH.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your letter of the 16th inst., tendering me, in behalf of the Convention lately held at Mozart Hall, its nomination as a candidate for the Mayoralty. In accepting this candidacy, it is due to the public that I should clearly and emphatically state the policy which will govern my official course, if elected.

That there may be no misapprehension as to my views, therefore, the following will comprise a concise statement of them, upon the topics referred to:

I am in favor of, and, if elected, shall submit a practical plan for the relief of the tax-payers, which will materially enhance the public revenues, and decrease the public expenditures.

In favor of *one* head to the Corporation, which shall possess authority to enforce prompt obedience to the laws by officials, and the people, believing that this City requires a strong, consolidated Government, having sufficient inherent vigor and legal independence to command immediate compliance to its will. Better have an iron rule than no rule at all, as now.

In favor of an energetic and dignified administration of the duties of the office of Chief Magistrate, and a general elevation of character in those who fill the public departments.

In favor of the restoration of the municipal rights of this City by the repeal or material modification of some of laws passed within five years; and opposed to all unnecessary and unjust legislation, which increases taxation and decreases our rights of local self-government.

In favor of the great fundamental principles of the National Democratic Party, and if elected Mayor shall discard merely partisan considerations in the discharge of my official trusts, and be governed by my own convictions of what the public good may require without respect to other influences.

In favor of a liberal construction of all laws which interfere with the harmless prejudices and national customs of adopted citizens, so long as morality and good government are not infringed upon.

In favor of excluding bullies and rowdies from public employment, and of dealing summarily and severely with this class of outlaws, whenever coming within the authority of the magistracy.

And finally, in favor of such legislation and such a discharge of executive duty as shall give this people a better Government at less cost; and as will create a more intelligent appreciation of the commercial and physical resources of the great City in which we live with a higher tone of public and private morals.

With these explicit declarations of the general policy which will control my action as Mayor, if elected, I accept the nomination; and shall be thankful for the support of all who will stand with me upon the platform laid down. Very respectfully yours,

FERNANDO WOOD.

MESSRS. STEPHEN P. RUSSELL, ISAAC LAWRENCE, FRANCIS FLEET, JOHN BOYD, STEPHEN LYNCH, Committee.

THE MOZART HALL GOVERNOR OF THE ALMS-HOUSE.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter notifying me of my nomination as a candidate for Governor of the Alms-House, and in reply I cheerfully accept the same. If elected, I shall endeavor to discharge the duties with fidelity to the people, and to the great interests intrusted to that Board.

Very respectfully, JAS. LYNCH.

Messrs. S. P. RUSSELL, ISAAC LAWRENCE, FRANCIS FLEET, JOHN BOYD, STEPHEN LYNCH, Committee.

COUNTY CANVASSERS.

The County Canvassers were in session all day yesterday. The returns from the Fifth, Eighth, Ninth, Sixteenth and Twenty-second Wards, and those of the Twentieth Ward, with the exception of the Seventh District, were canvassed. The returns of that district were not forthcoming. It was stated that one copy had been left with the Alderman of the Ward, and one copy with the County Clerk. The Board decided that it could not go on with the copy produced by the County Clerk alone, and a resolution directing that officer to obtain the other copy was adopted. The returns for the Eighth District, Twentieth Ward, had been sent to the Alderman's house by the canvassers, and, after having been broken open, had been sealed up again. The Chairman, Mr. BYRNE, said the law required that the returns should be sealed by the canvassers, and not opened till they came before the County Canvassers. The returns for this district were, however, duly canvassed. The canvass is proceeding rapidly, and will be completed this week. The Board at 6¾ o'clock adjourned to 10 A. M. to-day.

THE TAMMANY PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

The Tammany-Hall wing of the Democracy held last evening their primary elections—opposed by the anti-Hall to be the primary process of nominating candidates for the approaching charter election. It has, however, wickedly or otherwise, been insinuated that the election is a matter of form, and that not only the members of the nominating Conventions, but also the lucky candidates, are selected beforehand by the power behind the throne. However this may be, the elections were held last evening, were attended with the customary excitement in the intensely Democratic Wards, and the regular tickets were elected in nearly every case. The delegates assemble this evening at Tammany to select the nominations. Until yesterday, Mr. WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER was pretty well understood, among inner circles, to be selected to conduct the field in the successful name of St. Tammany; but Mr. HAVEMEYER, in the following card, declines the intended honor.

CARD FROM MR. HAVEMEYER.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 15, 1859.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

GENTLEMEN: I notice in a morning paper that my name is included in a list of candidates for the Mayoralty of the City at the coming election.

I beg leave to say that I am not a candidate for such nomination, and could not, by any possibility, consent to accept it if tendered to me, or agree to discharge the functions of that office.

Yours respectfully, W. F. HAVEMEYER.

The following names are said by the knowing ones to be on the Tammany programme for the nominations:

Mayor—John A. Dix, A. V. Stout or C. Godfrey Gunther.

Corporation Counsel—J. E. Devlin or Recorder Barnard.

Almshouse Governors—Mr. McElroy.

Aldermen—Second District, Mr. Bickford; Fourth, Mr. James McManus; Sixth, Mr. Michael Tuomey; Eight, Peter Mitchell; Tenth, C. G. McConnell; Twelfth, F. J. A. Boole; Fourteenth, Mr. Platt; Sixteenth, Terence Farley.

THE YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

This body met last evening. There was a slim attendance, owing to the Ward preparation for the primary elections this evening. No business of importance was transacted, and the Committee adjourned early.

HARPER'S FERRY OUTBREAK.

The Episode in Tennessee.

EXAMINATION OF DR. W. R. PALMER AT MEMPHIS.

The Memphis *Avalanche*, Nov. 10, reports the examination of Dr. W. RUSSELL PALMER, whose case was mentioned yesterday. The crime charged upon the Doctor is complicity in BROWN'S schemes of insurrection. The *Avalanche* terms the developments in the case "alarming disclosures," and describes the culprit as follows:

"He is a respectable looking man, apparently about forty years of age, five feet eight inches high, stoop-shouldered, and speaks in a hesitating manner. He says he has been in difficulties before on account of his name—that there are a great many W. R. Palmers in New-York, but that his name is WM. RUSSELL PALMER."

On Monday, Nov. 9, Dr. PALMER was taken before a Magistrate's Court and examined. The correspondence published in yesterday's TIMES was produced in evidence, and read. The *Avalanche* states that on receiving the "Traveler's" letter and its enclosure from Gov. WISE, Gov. HARRIS "considered that if the grave charges which THATCHER'S letter conveyed against PALMER were true, or had a semblance of truth, the residence of such a black-hearted miscreant in the midst of an unsuspecting community should be known, and the conspirator brought to justice. To that end the Governor dispatched to this city Hon. JOHN C. BURCH, a gentleman of strict integrity and sagacity, but who was not generally known in our city. Arrived here, in a quiet way, inquiries for Dr. W. RUSSELL PALMER were instituted, and that individual discovered at the Bedford House. Special officer W. P. MEACHAM, at Nashville, who accompanied Col. BURCH, waited upon the Doctor, and desired to see him on private business.

The *Avalanche* then proceeds:

Dr. P. took him to his room, when MEACHAM stated that he was from Indiana, and a member of the new Provisional Government, and had come to confer with him as to the course to be pursued since the Harper's Ferry matter; that he (Dr. P.) had been represented to him as a friend of the cause, etc. The Doctor replied that he was himself a Yankee, and thought the Harper's Ferry insurrection would prove unfavorable to the cause of Abolitionism, as it would induce slave-holders at the South to watch their negroes more closely, and be more on their guard; that he was no abolitionist himself, and did not sympathize with the recent outbreak. MEACHAM then told him it was not their object to shed blood, but simply to arm the slaves and march them out of the country, and that he intended to do so as long as life lasted; he also stated to P., that if he was not a friend of the cause, he had placed himself in his (P.'s) power, and it would be death for his character to be known in Memphis. PALMER replied that witness needn't fear; that he made no disclosures; that he had always been a friend to Northern men, and if he (MEACHAM) got into a difficulty on account of being a Northern man, he should receive all the assistance in his power. Next day MEACHAM met Dr. P. in the bar-room of the same house, and recommenced conversation on the same subject. The Doctor informed him that he could have no further communication in regard to the matter; that he had better go back home and go at something else.

These interviews did not elicit anything, to be sure, but it is more than probable that PALMER, who is said to be in THATCHER'S latter a keen, shrewd man, was not to be caught so easily, especially when BROWN was in Illinois, and very likely to swing for his pains. However, the fact that he did not, while professing to be a Southern man, at once denounce one who had confessed to having been a party in the late treasonable and murderous affair in Virginia, bore hard against him; as did also the fact that all the information contained in THATCHER'S letter to BROWN in regard to PALMER and his family affairs, upon inquiry, was found to be strictly true.

Having obtained, as he thought, testimony sufficient to arrest PALMER and have him committed, and having also completed his arrangements for the arrest of other suspected parties near Paris, in this State, Col. BURCH determined to secure the person of PALMER, and for that purpose went before Esquire HORNE, and, having made the necessary affidavit, obtained the warrant.

The warrant was placed in the hands of Sheriff BIRD, who, as before stated, arrested PALMER at the Bedford House about 12 o'clock on the night of Tuesday, and lodged him in jail. At the examination yesterday, the accused was represented by able counsel in the person of R. D. BROWN, Esq., while the prosecution was conducted by Attorney-General JOHN F. SALE and Col. JOHN C. BURCH. The case was opened by the State with the introduction of Col. BURCH as a witness, who testified to what he knew of the matter, as we have detailed above. He also testified that at the time of the arrest, PALMER denied at first of having had the conversation with Mr. MEACHAM, which we have given; but on being pressed to acknowledge the fact, PALMER stated that the conversation did not amount to much, and was only such as could be heard at any breakfast-table since the occurrence of the outbreak.

Col. BURCH was followed by Mr. MEACHAM, who rehearsed his conversations with PALMER, which we have given above. The Court introduced as testimony the letter from "A Traveler," together with Gov. WISE'S letter; a letter written by MARY HORNER to her husband, and THATCHER'S letter.

At the conclusion of the reading the prosecution introduced J. C. LANIER, Esq., Clerk and Master of the Chancery Court, who testified that the statement made in the said letter, in reference to the family of Dr. PALMER, the lawsuit, etc., were correct. Judge W. T. BROWN was also called by the State, and corroborated the above.

The prosecution then rested their case. The counsel for the defence admitted that the first intelligence of the insurrection at Harper's Ferry was not made known in Memphis until the 19th of October, and that it was not known here that there was a Constitution for a regularly organized Provisional Government until the 20th. Counsel further admitted that it required four days to transmit a letter from this city to New-York, which, it was argued by the prosecution, proved that the letter to Gov. WISE could not have been concocted here, because if it had been written here on the 22d, it could not have reached New-York until the 26th—four days after it was really mailed from New-York to Gov. WISE.

The testimony having closed, the counsel on both sides argued the case at length, when, after a brief summing up by the Court, the accused was held to bail in the sum of $2,500 for his appearance before the Circuit Court, in default of which he was committed to jail.

CHARLESTOWN AFTER THE TRIALS.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., SUNDAY, Nov. 13.

Some surprise, perhaps some complaint, has been expressed in some of the Northern prints, that BROWN, COOKE, and others of the Harper's Ferry prisoners should have been brought to trial so soon after their capture. This was, however, in exact conformity to the Virginia statute on the subject, which enacts that, when an indictment is found against a person for felony, he shall, unless good cause be shown for a continuance, be arraigned and tried at the same term. Thus the law was strictly pursued in these cases. No good cause was shown for a continuance; indeed a countenance was not so much as asked. HARPER, who was afterwards arrested, was not tried, because he could not be indicted during the Term.

Quick as these trials may seem to have followed the perpetration of the offence, the records of the Jefferson Court will show cases of felony where the trial was even more speedy. Thus I remember one which occurred but a few years since, where, during the session of the Court, a horse was stolen, taken to Maryland, and there offered for sale; the prisoner was arrested, brought back to the county, and having waived his right to an Examining Court, was tried and on his way to the Penitentiary within a week from the time he committed the larceny.

Had BROWN deferred his attack for a few weeks, he could not have been brought to trial until next May. He chose his own time for the attack, and his sympathizers have no ground to blame a Virginia court for dealing with him precisely as their laws required, and as it had again and again dealt with its own citizens.

I am told that it was stated by a correspondent of your paper, that Judge PARKER, before whom these unfortunate men were tried, had ordered that they be shot in case of an attempt to rescue them. This is altogether a mistake, unintentional, of course. No such order was made, nor an order of any kind respecting their custody. The Judge would not, and did not, interfere with duties pertaining to others. He merely tried the prisoners, the sheriff and jailor are responsible for their safe custody, and they could not be in abler hands. This mistake should be corrected to prevent all misapprehension, and because more or less importance is attached to everything connected with these trials.

I might also refer to a statement which was appeared in various papers, that the judge had decided that the sharpe's rifles and other arms kept by the insurgents, belonged to BROWN, and were therefore to be delivered to his heirs. No such question ever came before the judge—and the statement had no other foundation than some idle, vague rumor.

Matters are more quiet here, now that the Court has adjourned.

A PLEA FOR CAPT. COOK.

The *Christian Intelligencer* of the present week contains an eulogium of JOHN E. COOK, and a plea for his life, which presents the unfortunate man in the new character of a poet. The article, which we subjoin, is understood to be from the pen of Rev. ISAAC I. PORTER, the editor:

CAPT. JOHN E. COOK.

This misguided young man, who, with the other insurgents of Harper's Ferry, has been sentenced to death, we cannot believe to be, in fact, the felon the Virginia Court has adjudged him to be in law. Guilty he, no doubt, was, of conspiring with others for the commission of crime—guilty in yielding to the villainous schemes of old BROWN, and the plausible sophistry of the THOMAS-MAN, KAGI. But we are sure that he was incapable of plotting and contriving so monstrous an execrable crime as that in the Harper's Ferry tragedy. That was the work of older heads and harder hearts. That was a work inspired by men who, as partizans or statesmen, are ready to engage the wild and lawless spirit of Abolition fanaticism to do deeds of blood at which humanity must shudder. JOHN BROWN and KAGI had been properly educated, and in the right school, to undertake so foolish and wicked an enterprise as that of conquering Virginia, overturning the United States Government, and of establishing upon their ruins a Negro Paradise. But COOK was not the man to lead, or even sustain by active counsel, any such criminal undertakings. That he could be overborne by threats, wrought into acquiescence by adroit and sanctified tongues, and shaken from his purposes by these influences, we can easily believe. Three several times he tried to break loose from the entanglements in which he had become involved. Even up to the very day on the night of which the Armory was taken, COOK, as appeared in evidence, was kept ignorant of BROWN'S special intentions; and, when at length the horrid deed of the insurrection was precipitated upon the unsuspecting people of Harper's Ferry, COOK was assigned a duty which involved, on his part, no participation in the butchery which ensued. While we know that he violated law, and exposed himself to just punishment, yet we think that COOK'S youth, his visionary and impressible character, his involvment with bad men, under the sanction and applause of so-called good men, ought to go far toward mitigating, in his case, that severity of judgment which the law has pronounced.

Let BROWN, as the master actor in this bad affair, be hung. He has forfeited his life to the outraged laws of his country. Let him be held up to a traitor's shame and ignominy. Let Northern fanatics take warning from his seafold, and desist from their reckless and insane rage. But, BROWN executed, Virginia justice is avenged. COOK deserves no such fate as is due to his master and leader; and this we say from an intimate knowledge of the character of the unfortunate young man.

He was, a few years ago, a member of the congregation of which the writer is the pastor. He was then a law student in Williamsburgh, and a young man of blameless morals and industrious habits. When the writer knew him he had no Abolition sympathies, nor malevolent purposes against any. As an attendant at church, and a teacher in a then mission Sabbath-school, he displayed tendencies of disposition at once amiable and admirable. When the Kansas war broke out, when preachers and politicians strove together to inflame the public mind with diabolical resentments, COOK, young, sentimental, visionary, and adventurous, emigrated to Kansas. There he was seduced by BROWN into a partial participation in his crimes. But it must be remembered that these crimes sprang from political causes, and were committed under the promptings of political revenge.

From Kansas, COOK retired to Harper's Ferry, where he seems to have been employed in peaceable occupations, until his evil genius, BROWN, again called him into service. The rest is known.

MR. CONWAY OF KANSAS AND JOHN BROWN.

Movements of Foreign Vessels.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Nov. 11.

On the records of the last named from Riverpool.

Mr. Mann, Collector of the Revenue, Cincinnati, has appointed Deputy Collectors for the Second District of Ohio, as follows: [illegible] Mr. Mann also issued circulars to Deputies on the 15th, directing them to make a return of the number of persons employed in their offices, and the salaries paid to each.

Mr. Mann, calling on Mr. Mann, Collector of the Port, and requesting what he knew of Mr. Mann, replied that he knew nothing of the matter

PROVISION MARKETS.

Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1859.

BUTTER.

The market presents no new features of importance. Fine Dairies are scarce, and commanded 25c. a 26c. while other grades are in abundant supply; and prices rather favor the buyer. But a small quantity of choice Western Reserve making its appearance here with quite as much West as it is here, Messrs. should find it much more profitable to ship their butter to this market if in truck and select than to retail it to dealers. Good Roll Butter brings 18c. with occasional difficulty. We quote:

Orange County, ₩ lb	25	@ 26
Fine Dairies, ₩ lb	23	@ 24
Fine Roll Butter, ₩ lb	20	@ 22
Fine State, dairy, prime, ₩ lb	21	@ 22
Fine State Dairy, choice	19	@ 20
Fine State, dairy, fancy, ₩ lb	22	@ 23
Fine State Dairy, choice	17	@ 18
Western Reserve, choice, ₩ lb	19	@ 19
Ohio, fair to prime, ₩ lb	16	@ 18
Ohio, fair to prime, ₩ lb	14	@ 15
Illinois and Wisconsin, ₩ lb	13	@ 15
Roll Butter, ₩ lb	16	@ 18

CHEESE.

Cheese are a little easier for anything but fine dairies; the sales of the week have been light comparatively, and shippers hold off for lower prices. We quote:

Fine Dairies, ₩ lb	11	@ 11¾
Fine State, ₩ lb	10	@ 10¾
Fine Ohio, ₩ lb	9¾	@ 10¼
English Dairy, Ohio, ₩ lb	9	@ 11
English Dairy, Goshen, ₩ lb	12	@ 15
Pineapple, ₩ lb	13	@ 16

EGGS.

Fresh Eggs continue scarce. Lime Eggs are coming forward freely, and selling at 17c. for best marks, less off. We quote:

Fresh Eggs, ₩ doz	19	@ 20
Lime Eggs, ₩ doz	16	@ 17

FRUITS.

Dried Apples are in good demand, principally for export, with sales of 30,000 lbs., at 7¾c. Dried Peaches find no light colored, and cut small are scarce and higher. Prunes are firm at 9c. In Green Apples sometime have been unfavorable and heavy, the near approach of the close of navigation hurrying forward immense quantities, some of which are sold on arrival, but the greater portion goes in store, anticipating an advance. Greenings that are sound and in good order sold on the dock at 12c. Red Fruit, available for shipping, brought 10c. to 11c. for mixed lots. A cargo of choice Spitzenberg brought 18c. Our quotations below are for good sound Fruit from store:

Dried Apples, State, ₩ lb	7	@ 7¾
Dried Apples, New Southern, ₩ lb	6¾	@ 7
Dried Peaches, Southern, peeled, ₩ lb	10	@ 16
Dried Peaches, Southern, unpeeled	6	@ 7
Dried Blackberries, ₩ lb	9	@ 10
Dried Cherries, pitted, ₩ lb	22	@ 23
Dried Prunes, ₩ lb	22	@ 25
Dried Raspberries, ₩ lb	21	@ 22
Apples, Greenings, ₩ bbl	2 50	@ 2 62½
Apples, Baldwins, ₩ bbl	2 75	@ 3 00
Apples, Gilliflowers, ₩ bbl	2 50	@ —
Quinces, ₩ bbl	14 00	@15 00
Quinces, ₩ bbl	3 00	@ —

BEANS AND PEAS.

New Beans are scarce and wanted. Peas—no specific activity, but salable at our figures. We quote:

Small Pea, new, ₩ bushel	—	@1 25
Medium, new, ₩ bushel	75	@ 80
Pea Beans, ₩ bushel	1 62½	@ 1 70
Marrowfat, ₩ bushel	1 25	@ 1 30
Red, ₩ bushel	2 00	@ 2 50
White, ₩ bushel	1 75	@ 2 00
Canada, ₩ bushel	73	@ 77
Black-eyed, ₩ bushel	1 37½	@ 1 50
Chickasaw, Green, ₩ bushel	1 00	@ 2 00
White, ₩ bushel	1 37½	@ 1 40

SEEDS

Are very quiet and lower, the demand being mainly for small parcels, for home consumption, the foreign demand entirely satisfied. Clover is held at 8½c. to 9c., with no buyers at over 9c. to 9¼c. We quote:

Clover, ₩ lb	9 00	@10 00¾
Timothy, ₩ bushel	2 25	@ 2 30
Flaxseed, ₩ bushel	1 45	@ 1 55

NUTS.

Chestnuts are scarce and higher. Hickory Nuts are abundant and lower. We quote:

Hickory Nuts, extra, ₩ bushel	$1 37½	@ —
Hickory Nuts, fair, ₩ bushel	—	@ 1 12½
Chestnuts, ₩ bushel	5 00	@ —

HONEY.

We quote:

Clover, in Boxes, ₩ lb	16	@ 16
Buckwheat, ₩ lb	14	@ 15
Strained, ₩ lb	8	@ 10

BEESWAX

Is in better demand, at 30½c. to 35½c.

FEATHERS.

We quote sales of Live Goose Western at 45c.

POULTRY AND GAME.

Since Monday last good Poultry has been scarce, and prices have ruled higher, compared with last week. Game is also scarce and higher. How long it will continue so it is difficult to judge—the market changes so suddenly that no set of quotations will answer for over one day. We give the extreme range of the week:

Turkeys, dressed, ₩ lb	9	@ 12
Fowls, dressed, ₩ lb	8	@ 10
Chickens, dressed, ₩ lb	8	@ 11
Ducks, dressed, ₩ lb	9	@ 12
Geese, fat, ₩ lb	8	@ 10
Woodcock, ₩ pair	31	@ 38
Snipe, ₩ dozen	2 50	@ 3 75
Wild Pigeons, ₩ dozen	1 00	@ —
Wild Pigeons, stall fed, ₩ dozen	1 50	@ 1 75
Wild Duck, ₩ pair	31	@ 62
Wood Ducks, ₩ pair	38	@ 62
Quail, ₩ dozen	1 50	@ 2 00
Canvas-Back Ducks, ₩ pair	1 00	@ 1 25
Red-Head Ducks, ₩ pair	50	@ 75
Partridges, ₩ pair	56	@ 62
English Snipe, ₩ pair	1 25	@ 1 75
Venison, ₩ lb	10	@ 12
Wild Turkeys, each	1 00	@ 2 00
Wild Geese, each	37	@ 62

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, Sweet, Philadelphia, ₩ bbl	2 00	@ 2 50
Potatoes, Sweet, Virginia, ₩ bbl	1 25	@ 1 75
Sylvanias, ₩ bbl	1 25	@ 1 50
Mercers, ₩ bbl	1 50	@ 1 75
Peach Blows, ₩ bbl	1 00	@ 1 25
Beans, ₩ bbl	1 25	@ 1 50
Western Reds, ₩ bbl	1 25	@ 1 26
Jersey Whites, ₩ bbl	1 25	@ 1 26
Peas, Ryes, ₩ bbl	1 50	@ —
Onions, ₩ bbl	1 50	@ 1 75
Rock Reds, ₩ bbl	1 25	@ 1 50
Onions, Red, ₩ bbl	1 75	@ 1 87
Onions, White, ₩ bbl	1 75	@ 2 25
Onions, yellow, ₩ bbl	1 75	@ 2 00
Turnips, white, ₩ bbl	—	@ 87
Turnips, Ruta Baga, ₩ bbl	80	@ —
Beets, ₩ bbl	1 00	@ —
Carrots, ₩ bbl	—	@ 1 00
Parsnips, ₩ bbl	—	@ 1 00
Egg plant, ₩ bbl	1 00	@ 2 00
Cabbages, ₩ 100	3 00	@ 4 50
Marrow Squash, ₩ 100	2 50	@ 5 00
Garlic, ₩ 100	7 00	@ 8 00
Cauliflower, ₩ 100	1 00	@ 2 00
Celery, ₩ doz	62	@ 75

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 17 bbls. Ashes; 18,220 bbls. Flour; 94,254 bushels Wheat; 5,315 bushels Corn; 11,670 bushels Barley; 24,335 bushels Oats; 2,100 bushels Malt; 2,619 pkgs. Provisions; and 50 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 40 bbls. Pots, at $5 12½, and 15 bbls. Pearls, at $5 25@$5 31¼ ₩ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,400 bbls., including 1,138 bbls. Pots and 330 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 200 bags Santos at 12c.; 1,800 bags Rio at 11c.@12c.; and 30 bags St. Domingo on private terms.

COTTON—Has been less sought after, and prices have favored buyers. Sales, to-day, 1,500 bales, including Middling Upland at 11¾c.@11¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₩ lb. Referring to the crop and market prospects, Messrs. Nesbit Bros. & Co. remark that their "advices from all quarters represent splendid weather for picking, and a prevalence of favorable accounts thereof. The estimate of 4,250,000 bales is coming into general favor, and few authorities of any weight will now venture to commit themselves to lower figures. Certainly, if the present favorable picking weather should continue for a few weeks longer, this estimate will be low enough to base operations upon, and the result will be more likely to exceed than fall short of it. One of the most remarkable features this season has been the readiness and even eagerness of planters to deliver and sell their crops. Rivers have been unusually low, but they have availed themselves of all the facilities within reach; and if prices have not fallen lower it has been the fault of buyers, and of the rapidly advancing prices at Liverpool, rather than that of sellers. The advance of ¾d. to ⅞d. ₩ lb. at Liverpool, which has occurred within the last month, has only raised the f. o. b. price here about ¾d. ₩ lb. from the lowest point, and Middling Orleans, now worth 7¾d. at Liverpool, can be put on board at 6¾d. It is thought, reasonably enough, that the large exports hence must create a reaction at Liverpool, and proportionately depress Southern markets during the further continuance of excessive receipts and shipments."

FISH—Dry Cod have been inquired for at from $3 75@$4 50 ₩ cwt. Other descriptions have been partially neglected.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Holders of State and Western Flour manifested more willingness to sell, to-day, generally at a shade lower prices. Hence, the demand was stimulated, and a more extensive business was transacted. The sales reached 17,000 bbls., in lots, including Superfine State, at $4 20@$4 25, chiefly at $4 25; extra State, $4 30@$4 35, chiefly at $4 30; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4 20@$4 25; extra Wisconsin at $4 30@$4 35; extra Iowa, Illinois and Michigan at $4 30@$4 35; superfine Genesee at $4 25@$4 30; extra Genesee at $4 30@$4 35; superfine Western at $4 20@$4 25; extra Western at $4 30@$4 35; superfine Canada at $4 20@$4 25; extra Canada at $4 30@$4 35; superfine Brandywine at $4 30@$4 35; superfine Georgetown at $4 30@$4 35; superfine City Mills at $4 30@$4 35; extra City Mills at $4 40@$4 45; superfine Southern at $4 20@$4 25; extra Southern at $4 30@$4 35; superfine Western Reserve at $4 30@$4 35; extra Western Reserve at $4 40@$4 45; superfine Ohio at $4 20@$4 25; extra Ohio at $4 30@$4 35; extra Genesee at $4 40@$4 45; superfine Genesee at $4 45@$4 50; superfine Western at $4 20@$4 25; extra Western at $4 30@$4 35; superfine Ohio at $4 20@$4 25; extra Ohio at $4 30@$4 35; extra Kentucky and Tennessee at $4 30@$4 35; Southern Flour has been in more request, at, however, irregular prices. Sales have been reported since our last, of 2,000 bbls., at $5 40@$5 70 for poor to good Superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; and $5 75@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian continues quiet, at previous rates; sales have been made of 350 bbls. inferior to choice extra, chiefly at $5 15@$5 50 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is inquired for at $3 90@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive, at $4 10 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 50 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are in request and are quite stiffly held.

FRUIT—Raisins have been more sought after, including Layer at $2 60, and Bunch at $2 40 ₩ whole box. Other kinds have been in moderate demand at about previous quotations.

GRAIN—Wheat has been depressed, to-day, and prices have declined about 2c. ₩ bushel. The demand has been limited. We have heard of sales of only 22,500 bushels, including good White Canada, at $1 38; fair white Michigan at $1 40; fair Milwaukee Club (reported) at $1 35; fair to prime Chicago Spring at $1 36@$1 38½; and prime White Kentucky at $1 50 ₩ bushel. Corn has been in moderate demand, and sales have been reported of 16,500 bush. at $1 01@$1 02 for round yellow, $1 01@$1 03 for old yellow Jersey and Southern, and 87c.@92c. for new yellow Jersey and Southern, ₩ bushel. Rye is scarce and quiet at 85c.@86c. ₩ bushel. Sales to-day 2,400 bushels. Barley is in good request at uniform rates. Sales 24,600 bushels, including very inferior to good State at 66c.@80c.; very good Vermont at 85c.; choice Canada Wheat at 86c.; and good Canada East, part (reported) at 80c. ₩ bushel. Oats are in lively demand at buoyant prices, including Canada, at 45c.@46c.; Western and State, 44½c.@45¼c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 40c.@43c.; and Southern at 39c.@42c. ₩ bushel.

GUNNY CLOTH—Sales in Boston, 1,500 bales at 11½c., for standard, ₩ yard, 6 months' credit.

HAY—Sales, to-day, 500 bales North River, in lots, chiefly at 70c.@80c. ₩ 100 lbs.

NAVAL STORES—The transactions in this line have been very limited. No noticeable changes have occurred in prices.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Linseed have been in fair demand at uniform rates. Other kinds have been dull.

In New-Bedford, during the week ending 14th November, sales were made of 1,250 bbls. Crude Sperm, part at $1 38; 650 bbls. Crude Whale, at 50c.; and 600 bbls. dark South Sea do., at 42c. ₩ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Nov. 14, '59	65,267	107,547	1,612,400
Same time last year	76,637	161,904	1,479,600

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand, chiefly at $15 12½ for new Mess; $15 37½ for uninspected Mess; $16 for old Mess; and $10 50@$16 62½ for Prime, ₩ bbl. Sales 2,100 bbls. Cut meats have been scarce and quiet. Bacon has been more inquired for, and sales have been reported of 500 boxes Cumberland Cut, deliverable in December and January, at 8½c.; 500 boxes clear Long Middles, deliverable also in December and January, at 8¾c.; and 500 boxes City Cut, Ribbed Middles, deliverable in January and February, at 9c. ₩ lb. Lard has been in fair demand at former rates. Sales, to-day, 400 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10¾c.@11c. ₩ lb. Beef has been pretty actively inquired for at steady rates. Sales have been made of 400 bbls. at $9@$10 for new repacked Western Mess; $11@$11 25 for new extra Western Mess; $5@$5 25 for Country Mess, and $4 @$4 25 for do. Prime, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess, $17 50@ $20 ₩ tc. Beef Hams, $12 50@$14 50 ₩ bbl. Butter continues quiet at 14c.@21c. for State; and 12¼c.@ 16c. for Ohio. ₩ lb. Cheese is in moderate request, at from 8c.@11c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day of 500 tcs., part for export, at $3 75@$4 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Clover and Timothy have been lightly dealt in at former rates. Calcutta Linseed has been in active request, and, in Boston, within the past three days, sales have been made, according to the Boston *Shipping List*, "of 6,000 bags and 1,475 pockets, per *Middlesex*, at $1 85¾; 3,500 bags and 1,647 pockets by the Osborn *House*, part if not all at $1 82½; and 6,000 bags and 6,600 pockets, the cargo of the *Galatea* at New-York, at $1 86¾ ₩ bushel. The import of 5,200 bags by the *T. B. Wales*, and 16,693 bags and 2,322 pockets by the *Levant*, were sold before arrival; 2,700 bags by the *Middlesex*, and 3,321 bags by the *Mary Ann*, remain unsold."

WHISKY—Sales 200 bbls., in lots, at 27½c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 300 bales Cotton at 3-16d. ₩ lb.; 300 bbls. Flour at 2s.; 100 tcs. Beef at 3s. 6d.; 200 boxes Cheese at 25s.; 300 bbls Resin at 2s. 3d.; 40 tons Green Hides and 100 tons Oil Cake at 17s. 6d. For London, 200 bbls. Fruit at 2s. 9d.; 300 bbls. Resin at 3s.; 30 tcs. Rice at 27s. 6d.; 20 hhds. Tallow at 25s.; and 30 bbls. Paint at 5s. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Ship *Timor* 870 tons, hence to Valparaiso and Callao, a brig to Buenos Ayres and back, a bark to Point Petre, a brig, 199 tons, to South side Cuba and back, on terms not made public; a brig, 1,600 bbls., from Baltimore to Pernambuco and back to the United States, $1 75 ₩ bbl.; new ship *Southern Rights*, 1,000 tons, now at Richmond, Me., from Charleston to Liverpool, Cotton, 7-16d., or if to Havre, ⅝d.; a schr., 295 tons, to Constantinople, Smyrna and back, $6,000; bark *Glenwood*, 448 tons, to Havana, $2,500; bark *Lexington*, 395 tons, same voyage, about same price; a brig to Nuevitas and back, Sugar 88c., Melado, 36c., Molasses, $3 on and $3 50 under deck; one, 228 tons, to Zaza and back, Sugar 38c., and Molasses $3 on deck and $3 50 under deck; one, 228 tons, to Zaza and back, Sugar 38c., and Molasses $3 on deck; a schr., 1,100 bbls., to two ports in Jamaica, 70c. ₩ bbl.; one, 117 tons, from Somborero to Hampton Roads, for orders, Guano, $4; one from Jacksonville to St. Croix, Lumber, $11.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Wednesday Evening, Nov. 16, 1859.

We have to report the continued influx of an oversupply of beef cattle, or cattle brought here to be sold for beef, if anybody will buy them as such. Some purchases were made to-day and last week at $10@ $12, and from that up to $25 ₩ head, by parties who must be connected with the glue factories, for certainly no one could think of getting salable beef out from between the skin and bones of some of the live carcasses offered and actually sold in the cattle-yards. Among these were thin, slab-sided yearlings and two-year-olds, so devoid of muscle as to require two of them to lean against each other to keep from falling down; other some were raw-boned bulls not fit to feed to respectable dogs. What owners mean by sending such carcasses here, is more than we can imagine. There may be some fun in sending a "drove" of beasts to market and selling them for $10 and paying $13 expenses, but we cannot see it. Perhaps the enterprising senders wish to advertise, "Cattle made here," by forwarding a lot of *frames* as specimens. Aside from these, however, there were many fair animals offered to-day, though none worthy to be ranked as premium bullocks. An unusual number of country buyers chanced to come in, which helped to keep up prices to about last week's figures and clear out the yards, with the exception of about 200, which were unsold at sundown. An advance in pork also helped out the cattle market somewhat. Milk cows, though arriving in moderate numbers, are so slow of sale that they can hardly be quoted as selling at any price. Sheep and lambs have come in quite largely, but there has been a brisk demand, and though the receipts have exceeded those of last week over 3,000, a small advance in price was obtained to-day for the better grades. The yards are unusually well cleared out, considering the abundant supply of nearly 15,000. Swine are scarce and higher. The packing business is somewhat brisk, and a few thousand more than were offered would have found buyers at an advance of ½c. ₩ lb. over last week's prices. The following figures, carefully compiled from our statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 15.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	5,251	125	710	14,862	7,119
Previous week	4,566	144	567	10,036	5,709
Same w'k last year	5,119	220	650	11,012	26,045
Weekly average of beeves for 1857					3,143
Weekly average of beeves for 1858					3,076

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 28,076. Total number received the previous week 20,055. This is an increase of 8,024. Beeves number about the same as for the same week last year, but the supply is really greater, as the butchers have a supply on hand purchased at the overstocked yards during several weeks past. The total receipts for eight weeks past exceed those of the corresponding period last year by several thousands.

Of the 5,251 fresh bullocks received this week, 2,965 were taken to the Forty-fourth-street yards; 1,100 were sold at the Bergen yards at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 87 at Brownell's, and 36 at O'Brien's, on Sixth-street; and 93 at Chamberlain's, on Robinson-street. Of the 2,965 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin from owners and salesmen, and from the yard-books, 1,107 head came from Ohio, 934 from New-York, 689 from Indiana, 497 from Illinois, 181 from Pennsylvania, 151 from Canada, 145 from Kentucky, 125 from Missouri, and 113 from Michigan. This is a larger proportion from Indiana than we have lately found in market.

The above, including the 1,100 sold at Bergen, came into market by the following routes: By Erie Railroad, 2,214; by Hudson River Railroad, 1,471; by river barges, 780; by Harlem Railroad, 280; by Camden and Amboy Railroad, 191; and on foot, 150. There seems to be a general satisfaction among drovers with the treatment of themselves and stock

THE CASTLE SALES YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

To the eleven reported 2,925 fresh cattle yarded at Forty-fourth-street, must be added 130 stale cattle, left over last week, and with counting that sometime number then found them on sale. These swelled the total at Allerton's yards to 4,415. They were mostly in yesterday, and owners made up their minds to getting no advance. Considerable sales were made of the better grades up to last evening, at about last week's rates—perhaps a trifle less for some of the best, as we could hear of none going above 10c. for the estimated dressed weight. Lower prices were looked for this morning, but the presence of buyers from the Counties up the River, and from some other points, revived the hopes of sellers somewhat, and they held on for last week's prices, and in most cases obtained them. But for this chance aid a decline of ½c. would most probably have prevailed to-day. As it was the closing sales were rather lower and all were not sold. Taking the average of the entire transactions of this week's market, to-day and yesterday included, the range of prices this week, and those of last week, set down for comparison, are about as follows:

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium cattle	None.	None.
First quality	9¼c.@10c.	9¾c.@10c.
Medium quality	8c. @ 8¾c.	8c. @ 8¾c.
Poor quality	6¾c.@ 7c.	6¾c.@ 7c.
Poorest quality	4c. @ 5¾c.	4c. @ 5¾c.
General selling prices	7c. @ 8¼c.	7c. @ 8¾c.
Average of all sales	7¾c.@ —	7¾c.@ —

It will be seen, that with a single exception, we have not changed the selling rates for two weeks past. There is a wide range in the prices—all the way from 4c. to 10c. ₩ lb. Very few sold at 10c.; most buyers conceded that their best beef would cost them only 9c.@9¾c. in the carcass, allowing the hide, head, fat and rough tallow for the expense of purchasing and killing. There was but a light business at Albany for eastern markets—only about 600 head. No cattle are left over at that point this week, so far as we could learn.

The following extracts from our copious notes made of transactions during the day will give the distant reader some idea of the character of the sales:

Cosgen & Carey worked off 65 rather nice Illinois steers, on their own account, at an average of 8¼c. They were snug little cattle of 6¾ cwt.

T. Broomer, for his neighbors, 30 Westchester County dozen and steers of fair to prime qualities, at 8½c.@9¾c.

B. Ulery, for Johnson & Salmon, 44 nice Ohio steers, fed by P. Huffenbergen, of Madison County. They were among the number ones of the market, weighing about 7 cwt. in the beef, and 40 of them brought 9c.@9¾c., the other 4 not quite as much. The tops would have brought 10c., if allowed to have been picked out. Also, 46 rather common Ohio steers, for F. A. Young, at 7¾c.@8¾c. on 6¾ cwt.

Harris & Gurney sold, here and at Bergen, the following lots: For D. & J. Heath, 80 native Illinois cattle, light and thin, say 5¾ cwt., at 6¾c.@8c. And 50 from the same State for R. Baker, commonish lot of heifers, cows and steers, at 6¾c.@8c. Also 23 State "scallawags," for H. F. Barron, at 6c. And 16 thin Indiana cows and steers at 6¾c.@7c.; 20 two-year old Indiana steers, for J. Razer, at 7c.—tidy lot; and 19 very common Ohios, for G. Fisher, at 6c.@7¾c. Also 45 very fair Ohio steers and oxen for H. A. Monsnose, of 5¾ to 8 cwt., at 7¾c.@8¾c.

I. Budlong sold 32 good-fleshed Ohio steers, for T. Hossenbay, at 8½ each, or 8¾c., calling them strong 7¾ cwt. Also, for R. Baker, 43 just fair Indiana steers, of 6¾ cwt., at 7c.@8c. And 15 heavy Ohio cattle, for Sherbon & Co., at $90 each. Rated 9¾ cwt.

D. G. Culver, on his own account, 30 good Ohio steers, of 9 cwt., which he calls 10c. Of course they were prime, ranking A No. 1. Also, for Thompson, 40 common 6 cwt. Illinois steers, at 7¾c.

Dudley & Woodruff, for Kirkwood & Grennan, 31 Canada cows, oxen and stags, coarse and rough, at 6c.@7¼c. at Bergen. Also, 18 thin steers and oxen from the State, for J. Perkins, at 6¾c.@8c.; and 51 thinish to fair Indiana steers, for Crow & Straub, at 7c.@8c., on 5¾ cwt. Also, 16 State stags, cows and scallawag steers, for Orr, at 6c.@7c. And 16 very light Pennsylvania yearlings, cows, &c., at $12@$25 each.

J. H. Williams had a good lot of 38 Pennsylvania steers for Alexander & Chrisler. They were among the best lots, rating 8¾cwt., and brought 9¾c. Also, for J. E. Parcell, 51 good or fair Ohio steers, of 6¾ cwt., at 7c.@9c.

H. Myers run out 64 decent Indiana cattle for J. McCullum, of Fayette County. Rated 6¾ cwt. and 6¾ cwt., and brought 8¾c.

T. C. Eastman for Smith & Co., 125 Indiana steers &c., some of them poor, and other some worse than poor, at 6c.@8c. They were mostly light animals.

Murray & Glover, for Hardy, 45 fair 6¾ cwt. Ohio steers, at 8c.@8¾c., and 16 of his own Indiana cattle, just medium animals, at 7¾c. Also, some stale cattle at last week's prices.

Atwater & Bro., on their own account, 100 Ohio and Canada cattle, at 7c.@10c. They ranged from medium to prime. Also, 31 prime Kentucky animals, fed by Kendell, at 9¾c.; 12 of the best at $70 each.

Barnes & Harris, for Geo. Funk, 90 Illinois steers, of good quality, at 8c.@9c.

MILCH COWS.

These come in slowly at the present time, and it is well, for the trade is anything but brisk. Only 123 fresh animals have been received at all the market places for the past week, and these are more than find sales. Poor cows can be bought for $20@$25; medium animals, $30@$35; and good milkers, $40@$50, as customers can be had.

VEAL CALVES.

Receipts large for the season. A portion of them, however, were grass calves of 3 to 4 months old, and sold to farmers at an average of $5 each. They are to be manufactured into beeves. Good veal is worth 6½c.@7c. ₩ live weight, while "bobs" drag at $1 @$2 50 ₩ head. Demand for all kinds moderate at last week's prices.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Of live Sheep 14,862 have been brought in during the past week, 741 of them at Allerton's; 3,448 at O'Brien's; 5,213 at Brownell's; and 5,461 at Chamberlain's. A very large proportion of them were from this State. Although an increase in the receipts, still good Sheep are worth 25c. ₩ head more than last week. The pens were not full this morning, and trade may be put down as very fair. Prime Sheep bring about 6c.@6c. ₩ lb., dressed weight. At Washington Market dressed Mutton is quoted at 7¾c. ₩ lb., for fat sheep. Much of the stock now coming in is thin and light, and only brings $1 50@$2 50 ₩ head, while right good Sheep are worth $3 50@$4 50 each. A few large, fat, extra Sheep brought $7@$9 each.

Browning reports receipts of sheep and lambs at his Sixth-street market, for the past week, as follows:

From New-York 3,976 brought in; 103 by L. Miller, 328 by J. Buncliff, 220 by S. Baker, 64 by H. Voorhies, 208 by P. Kilmer, 150 by A. Weeks, 110 by J. Morton, 122 by E. Howe, 140 by P. Marshall, 164 by W. Hicks, 157 by H. Todd, 49 by L. Ben, 330 by R. C. Austin, 133 by H. Getman, 85 by Crum & Sickles, 163 by D. S. Hurd, 205 by D. Poncherby, 158 by J. J. Plattner, 136 by S. Sweet, 82 by J. Collins, 202 by Bissell & Rowland, 61 by C. Schultz, 62 by Purdy & Weeks, 73 by D. K. Tripp, 165 by Smith & Weeks, 37 by S. Craig, 30 by P. Van Bremer, 190 by J. Moody, 75 by C. F. Ramsay. From New-Jersey 548 brought in; 25 by R. Bellis, 263 by W. D. Bellis, 20 by B. Lawrence, 75 by G. B. Holcomb, 50 by G. Gillmore. From Michigan 501, as follows: 191 by Clark & Sweet, 400 by J. Breckley. From Ohio 100 by J. Murphy.

Among the brokers' reports are the following sales by J. C. Labein:

343 sheep & lambs	91,153	161 sheep & lambs.	$463 00
84 sheep & lambs.	170	31 70 sheep & lambs.	173 99
150 sheep & lambs.	421	00 165 sheep & lambs.	452 43
104 sheep & lambs.	311	12 40 sheep & lambs.	163 50
123 sheep & lambs.	332	25	
Totals	1,329		$3,668 11

Thos. C. Laban reports the following sales, viz.:

84 sheep & lambs.	$130	94	69 sheep. $219 00
68 sheep & lambs.	270	00	260 sheep. 721 87
110 sheep & lambs.	410	00	202 sheep. 618 50
122 sheep & lambs.	366	00	30 sheep. 96 50
65 sheep & lambs.	162	00	100 sheep. 312 16
11 sheep & lambs.	49	25	61 sheep. 190 00
125 sheep & lambs.	396	88	
Total	1,348		$3,965 12

Jas. McCarthy quotes sales of

50 sheep & lambs.	$326	50	30 sheep & lambs. 69 37
75 sheep & lambs.	249	00	65 sheep & lambs. 265 62
108 sheep & lambs.	399	50	
Totals	348		$1,309 99

Sales by R. H. Hunt:

176 sheep & lambs.	$736	50	49 sheep & lambs. 153 12
49 sheep & lambs.	162	50	203 sheep & lambs. 514 87
191 sheep & lambs.	674	12	200 sheep & lambs. 693 75
110 sheep & lambs.	263	42	204 sheep & lambs. 598 56
148 sheep & lambs.	401	50	37 sheep & lambs. 102 75
184 sheep & lambs.	530	87	82 sheep & lambs. 259 50
94 sheep & lambs.	286	12	195 sheep & lambs. 586 00
123 sheep & lambs.	308	68	
Totals	2,056		$6,271 26

McGraw & O'Brien give the following receipts for the past week: From New-York, 462 by Reed & White; 68, S. H. Ham; 640, A. W. Smith & Co.; 71, C. Plump; 92, A. New; 157, N. Spencer; 31, E. Hunt; 46, Vanbrocker & Co.; 235, D. Babcock & Co.; 770, J. Collins; 86, J. Arnold; 125, Capt. C. Shoefelt; 122, C. P. Brunch; 61, J. C. Marsh; 173, J. Brown; 105, W. S. White & Co.; 169, Capt. W. Tyler. From Ohio, 201 by Bissell & Rowland, and 101 by R. Murphy, making a total of 2,445.

Their sales were as follows:

146 sheep & lambs.	$334	18	265 sheep. 738 80
134 sheep & lambs.	473	00	215 sheep. 573 29
187 sheep & lambs.	685	00	173 sheep. 506 25
205 sheep & lambs.	553	31	161 sheep. 612 42
276 sheep & lambs.	801	72	91 sheep. 293 87
201 sheep & lambs.	646	12	179 sheep. 460 87
203 sheep & lambs.	608	75	60 lambs. 90 00
200 sheep.	712	00	125 lambs. 317 37
97 sheep.	330	50	
Totals	5,300		$10,390 22

SWINE.

Cool weather and lighter receipts have favored those bringing in hogs. An advance of about ½c. ₩ lb. live weight is quoted, and the yards were emptied to-night. Only 7,119 were yarded for the past week, against 9,800 one week ago, and 26,045 for the corresponding week last year. At Allerton's Western Yards 3,740 were received and sold at 5¾c.@6c. gross for corn-fed, and 5¾c.@6¼c. for still hogs. Hughes & French report 3,370 yarded at Thirty-seventh-street, which added to 1,520 remaining from last week made 4,890. Of these 4,776 were sold and 123 left over when the account was made up, but doubtless sold very soon.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS
AT EVERDELL'S,
These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, are only to be had [illegible]

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING HALF PRICE.—Wedding at home cards and note papers, &c. Business cards, bill-heads, cloth lists and printing labels in great variety, at KELLY'S, No. 97 Fulton-st., N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

NOVELTY SILKS
OF
PRINTS.
AT
NOS. 59 AND 61 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.

DEVEREUX, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are opening the largest assortment of Fabrics ever offered by them for sale.
THE WAMSUTTAS.
These Prints are unsurpassed for anything in the market at the price, and are perfectly fast colors. They also control the balance of
KNICKERBOCKERS
AND
ROCKY GLENNS.
The Rocky Glenns are in new, neat and small figures, of excellent stock, and superior to any low-priced print offered.

481 BROADWAY. 481

GREAT SALE OF RICH SILKS.
1,500 PIECES NEW STYLES,
at 75 cents per yard.
REDUCED FROM $1 25.
1,000 PIECES EXTRA QUALITY,
only $1 per yard.
REDUCED FROM $1 75.
Observe the name and number.
C. M. BODINE, No. 481 Broadway.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 255 Broadway, corner of Worth-st.,
Will display on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16,
A fresh importation of all the latest
PARISIAN SHAPES OF CLOAKS.
Also, just received, a very fine lot of CAMELS'-HAIR and BROCHE LONG SHAWLS.
Also, some VERY FINE STRIPED LONG SHAWLS, with a full assortment of MIDDLESEX and SCOTCH LON

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 17, 1859.

Announcements this Morning.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Il Trovatore.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our Wards—Sea Weeds—Mazeppa.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Man of the Olden Time—To Paris and Back.

MRS. BARNEY CHANFRAU—Man Worse or the Mob—Old Time—Hole in the Wall.

BRYANT'S FAIRGROUND, OVERMAN—Bros. Pry and the Broadway—Love in Humble—Never too Late to Mend.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Performances in a Large Tank—Wild Girl of the Sea. Evening—The Prince's Lawyer—Original Lecture.

DODWORTH'S SALOON—Soiree Musicale by Madame Anna Bishop.

COOPER INSTITUTE—Old Folk's Concerts.

METROPOLITAN SALOON—Signor Carpani's Soirees.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—Nixon & Astley's Circus.

GOLDBECK'S MUSIC HALL—Popular Lyric Entertainments.

CENTRAL PARK GROUNDS—Inspection of the Grand Canal into this City of New-York.

CHURCH'S "HEART OF THE ANDES"—Studio Building, No. 10 Tenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition and Private Sales.

COUPIL'S NEW GALLERY—Corner of Broadway and Ninth-st.—Two Paintings by Rosa Bonheur.

SUISSE GALLERY—No. 656 Broadway—Palmer's Statue, "The Water Captive."

FUTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Wagner's Italia.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The additional official returns of the State election received yesterday, place the success of the Union candidates almost beyond doubt. Official returns from all except fifteen counties give to Mr. JOHNS a majority of 1,520 over Mr. LEAVENWORTH; while Mr. RICHMOND, for State Engineer, has a still more decided advantage over his Republican adversary. There is little room, also, to question the election of Messrs. SKINNER and ELDERKIN. These are from results collected at Albany up to 9 o'clock last evening. They do not perfectly conform with the returns and estimates received here; but the significance is the same.

No tidings were received from the *North Star* up to the latest hour before going to press last night. The missing steamer was the subject of general conversation in the City yesterday, and the concern for her safety was very much enhanced by the fact that late intelligence from Key West and the ports along the Southern coast make no mention of her having been seen or heard of. By reference to the number of transit tickets purchased at the Panama Railroad office, it appears that there must have been 317 passengers on board, who, with the crew of 75, make a total of 392 souls.

The arguments in the suit *brought by* WM. JUDSON, Esq., in his own behalf, and as attorney for CHARLES GOODYEAR, vs. HORACE H. DAY, in which is involved the whole question as to the title to the manufacture and sale of elastic woven rubber goods under GOODYEAR'S vulcanized patent, were concluded yesterday in the United States Circuit before Judges NELSON and INGERSOLL. The closing speech was made by Mr. JAMES T. BRADY, in reply to the speech for the defendant of Judge CURTIS, of Boston. Both were able, ingenious and learned.

A case was argued before the General Term of the Supreme Court involving the right of the Croton Aqueduct Board to cut off the supply of water from the St. Nicholas Hotel, for non-payment of the water-rate for 1857. The water-rate claimed was resisted by the proprietors of the hotel as excessive and exorbitant. Hence the controversy. No decision was rendered.

The examination into the charge against Dr. JOHN H. WILSON of having attempted to kill his wife by administering chloroform was resumed by Justice WELSH. WILLIAM H. DRAPER, M. D., *who attended Mrs. Wilson during her alleged illness from the effects of the opiodic*, was the only witness examined. He is of opinion that the lady's prostration was caused by the inhalation of chloroform. *Further examination of the matter is* to be made next Monday.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration, the President, Mr. VERPLANCK, stated that the Board had paid the expense of purchasing and fitting up the floating hospitals, with the expectation *that the amount would be reimbursed by* the Legislature. No provision had been made, however, and they had fallen back *on the Commissioners* of Quarantine, but that body also disputed the bill. The consideration of the subject was deferred. There have been 1,715 emigrant arrivals *since the 9th.*

At an adjourned meeting of the Academy of Medicine, held last night, the report of the Council recommending that *no action be taken on the* resolution some time since submitted, for the exclusion of reporters, was laid on the table.

The case of the alleged slaver *Emily* was *brought up for examination* before United States Commissioner R. G. WHITE, and the ten prisoners were arraigned. Lieut. SIMMONS was the only witness examined. He testified at length as to the circumstances of the seizure, the search of the vessel, the inspection of the crew, and other particulars, most of which were set forth in the statements published upon the arrival of the vessel, a week *since. The case was adjourned to* 11 o'clock this morning. The wife of one and the sister of another of the prisoners were present in Court.

On the Stock Exchange *there was an upward* turn on the general Share list, and also on State Stocks, induced apparently by the continued rise in Panama Shares and the appearance of a number of fresh buyers of *New-York Central*. Panama sold as high as 133½, and Central 80½, closing 80@¼. Nothing new in Money or Exchange.

The sales of Cotton amounted to 1,500 bales. *Prices were a shade easier.* Flour was more active, however, generally lower rates. Wheat was depressed and cheaper. Corn, Rye, Barley and Oats more in demand. Provisions, Dry Cod-fish, Hay and Hops, were likewise in fair request. Rio Coffee, as well as Sugars and Rice, were pretty freely dealt in. The movements in other branches of trade exhibited no *important changes*. There were 471 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock markets continue to be oversupplied with all kinds, except Swine, for which *there is a brisk demand*, and, with small receipts, prices have advanced about ½c. ₰ lb., live weight. *The best corn-fed* command 6c. ₰ lb. Beef cattle sold just about as last week; at yesterday's general market a few of the very best went at prices equivalent to 10c. ₰ lb., for the dressed carcases, and others of low grade sold even as low as 4c.; the average of all sorts being about 7½c. Veal Calves are in fair supply, and only the best grades find ready sales. Sheep and Lambs are abundant, but the demand is active, and prices have advanced 25c. ₰ head. Milch Cows are a drug, there being a very light demand. The total receipts at the regular City Yards of live animals, destined for slaughter, number: Beeves, 5,251; veal calves, 203; sheep and lambs, 14,882; swine, 7,119; and of which cows, 122. Total of all kinds, 28,076. Total last week, 28,052.

A DIVIDED CHURCH.—Dr. CHEEVER'S appeal to the British Abolitionists does not receive the approval even of his own Church. *The Trustees* at a meeting held on Monday evening, adopted unanimously the following resolutions:

Whereas, This Board learn, through the public prints, that a Miss JOHNSTONE has made appeals to the people of Great Britain for funds to sustain the Church of the Puritans; and it appears by a letter of the pastor of the Church, addressed to Rev. C. H. SPURGEON, of England, that he (*the pastor*) *and some individuals have authorized* Miss JOHNSTONE to collect money in Great Britain for this purpose; and

Whereas, In the opinion of this Board, such an appeal is contrary to the best interests of the Church and Society, and calculated to injure them in the estimation of the Christian public, since the contributions sought are for the purpose of meeting the ordinary expenses of worship, which rightfully belong to the congregation to pay; and

Resolved, Therefore, that *this Board disavow all responsibility for the acts of Miss Johnstone as authorized by the Society or its Trustees.*

It is certainly rather a singular spectacle to see the Pastor and the Trustees of a Church so directly at issue upon the important point of "meeting the ordinary expenses of worship." Whether the pastor will persist in his appeal to English sympathizers after so direct a repudiation, remains to be seen.

The Virginian Transformation.

It was to have been hoped that the remarkably expeditious manner in which Old Brown was tried and condemned, the immediate overruling of every point raised by his counsel during the proceedings, and the unmistakable demonstrations of hatred and abhorrence which the Charlestown populace have continued to heap on him ever since his capture, might have satisfied the rage of his worst enemy; and that the public of the United States might soon expect to be relieved from the disgust which has been excited in the minds of all thoughtful men, by the wild Virginian howls for blood.

An article which we copied yesterday from the Richmond *Whig* proves, however, that the red Indian, POWHATAN, still rules the "Old Dominion" in spirit, and has quite got the better of his Christianly daughter, POCAHONTAS. Frantic cries for the death of any human being, however sinful or obnoxious, are always revolting enough, but whatever excuse there may be found for them, while a great offender *is at large, and capable of further mischief, it* is very difficult indeed to listen to them calmly when they are ringing around a criminal captured, convicted and safely housed in jail to await the appointed day of his solemn execution. The Richmond *Whig*, and Virginians generally, owe "Old Brown," we admit, very little consideration; but they owe their own reputation, the feelings of the American public, and our national character, at least so much as should prevent them from regaling us in the year 1859, and in a time of profound peace, to such exhibitions of tiger-like blood-thirstiness and craven ferocity as those which affront us daily in the columns of the Virginia Press. We object to these displays, not so much for the sake of the criminal—though there are considerations palpable enough which should shield even him from Choctaw revilings in a Christian State—as for the sake of the community which is exposed to the atrocious influences of such intemperate passion on the part of its leaders.

The Virginian journals have taken up the remonstrances on this subject of their Northern cotemporaries as but so many insidious pleas for "Old Brown," and his subtle backers and abettors. This is a quite pitiable mistake, as the Virginian journals might easily learn, if they would but listen with understanding to such a rebuke of their course as is contained, for instance, in the calm, dignified, and altogether honorable and Christian speech of their own Judge PARKER, in passing sentence of death upon COOKE and his fellows but the other day. If we urge the Virginians not to make merry over the prospect of hanging half-a-dozen fellow creatures, and not to taunt the criminal on his way from the gaol to the scaffold with exulting cries and insolent jeers of triumph, we do so mainly as a tribute to decency and public morals. We do so just as one *might urge a Feejee Islander to abandon the* practice of cannibalism, not because it does his enemies so much harm to be cooked and eaten, nor even because the said enemies deserve any better fate, but because cannibalism is a brutal and a brutalizing practice, of which a decent savage even ought to be ashamed, which is wholly incompatible with all the finer feelings of our nature and with the least progress in the "humanities." We feel that the journalists of Virginia, in spite of themselves, are worthy of a better occupation than this of dancing round a jail like naked aborigines about a stake, and clamoring for a prisoner's head.

And although nothing is usually more thoroughly a work of supererogation than to deal with the logic of a man in a towering passion, yet as some of these carnivorous journalists really seem to be trying to convince their readers that there is something like a form of reason in all this vampirism, we feel moved to suggest to themselves that what they call the "ground" which the Richmond *Whig* for instance declares itself to have taken "at the outset," that "Old BROWN" was a "villain, pi*rate and assassin, and was therefore entitled to* no trial at law, is no "ground" at all, but, on the *contrary, a mere quagmire of absurdity.* Our infuriate cotemporaries seem to labor under the extraordinary hallucination that it is only good citizens, members of churches, and presidents of banks, who are "entitled to trials at law," and that assassins and burglars, and such-like persons, for whose special benefit trials at law have been commonly supposed to be instituted, are, in fact, *fera natura, mere roving* wild-cats and wolves, whom the first comer may freely kill. The singular fashion in which the Virginian volunteers at *Harper's Ferry* fell to work to murder their prisoners in cold blood, after the Marines had captured them, would seem to *favor the notion that this hal*lucination pervades the Virginian community. If so, we are afraid that the "rankest" Abo*litionists could invent no commentary so* scathing as this simple fact, upon the imbecility and barbarism which the denouncers of *Slavery declare to be the inevitable* concomitants of that patriarchal institution.

In all other parts of the world reputed civil*ized, "trials at law" are usually confined to* "villains and assassins," and are by no means reserved for the pious and well-behaved. The Virginian theory will be quite new to most professors of jurisprudence. The ordinary formula of civilized societies runs as follows: "He (Capt. KYD or JOHN BROWN) is a villainous pirate and assassin, and *therefore* is richly entitled to a trial at law." *For the credit of* their State, we hope the sensible people of Vir*ginia will take measures to have their editors* enlightened upon the objects of criminal law.

But these guides of the people are hardly more *sensible* in treating the laws of war than the laws against felony. The *Whig* energetically inquires, "Why were they (Brown's men) not shot like dogs, at the moment of their capture? All the laws of war, and all the demands of justice commanded their immediate extermination. The impudent claim of a robber, a horse-thief, and a murderer, to be recognized as prisoner of war, should have hastened his punishment." The simple answer to which wild query is, that the duty of the officers of the law is to arrest horse-thieves and murderers, *not to exterminate them*, on the spot, unless they are actually resisting capture. When they have ceased to fight, they pass into the hands of the courts in all civilized communities. BROWN might have been tried, it is true, by a drumhead Court-martial and hanged immediately, if Virginia had chosen to declare herself civilly impotent, by establishing such a tribunal for the trial of five criminals all told, and three of them wounded. The spectacle, however, would have very much resembled the pursuit of a pickpocket with a battery of field artillery. Nor did the laws of war demand an immediate massacre. The laws of war in no case require two thousand armed men to fall upon two white persons and two negroes and butcher them when they have ceased to resist. If the laws of war had anything to do with the matter, they required old BROWN to be treated just as he has been treated. There is something so "laws of war" against

nals, and calling for drum-head Court-martials to deal with them, that we must warn the Press of that State how slight a step divides the *sublime, even* the sublime of ferocity, from the ridiculous. Virginia may erect herself in her fury and fear into an attitude of sanguinary wrath as hideous as that of TAMMERLANE himself; but if she undertakes to treat Old BROWN like another BAJAZET, the world will assuredly mingle its just indignation with most unseemly scoffs. If the Virginians wish to learn how a community worthy of freedom and capable of self-government deals with truculent offenders against its peace and dignity, we recommend them to contemplate the conduct of the popular government of Parma in the recent case of the murderers of Col. ANVITI. Col. ANVITI had been for years a tool of the tyrants of Parma, tyrants who deserved a conspicuous place among the miscreants whom *Virginia*, by the proud motto of her sovereign shield, consigns to a tremendous doom. The people of Parma had a terrible score to settle with ANVITI, who had done them infinitely more harm than Old BROWN ever imagined against the Virginians. They caught him amongst them once more, stealing back to plot treason against their new-found liberties, and a few of them—men whose families he had outraged—led the mob upon him and slew him, as the volunteers slew their prisoners at Harper's Ferry, and, as the Richmond *Whig* would have old BROWN and his fellow-convicts slain bloodily, savagely, in the true barbaric fashion. And what, then, did the Parmesan people? They shook off from themselves the responsibility of the loathsome deed, set justice at work to arrest its perpetrators, and determined in their stern chastisement to cleanse the escutcheon of the State from the stain of a "villain's" life taken from him brutally and without the "trial by law" to which they deemed such as himself entitled. It is a strange and significant thing, perhaps, that we should thus be forced to send Americans of Virginia to school, in the principles of civil law and liberty, to Italians of Parma. But the fault is not ours. It rests with the Virginia Press, and with the facts of the case.

A Fresh Panic.

A sensible man has risen on the Virginia horizon—and the event creates as complete a panic as the appearance of a comet used to excite before the aspect of those heavenly bodies had become so familiar. The whole State is in commotion. The Governor's organ is in a state of intense excitement, and we look for *an immediate proclamation from the facile pen* of Gov. WISE, decreeing martial law and putting the militia of the Old Dominion on a war *footing for the irrepressible conflict which the* advent of this phenomenon seems likely to provoke.

A Mr. PARKINS, who edits the *Clarke Journal*, "a weekly sheet, published in Berryville, Clarke County, Va.," as the *Enquirer* informs us, has taken the extraordinary notion into his head that the safety of Virginia does not require her Governor and people to wade knee-deep in the blood of such Abolitionists as may fall into their hands. He ventures to think that even the execution of Brown and his companions is quite unnecessary, and will do quite as much harm as good to the character of the State abroad and to its peace at home. He speaks—precisely as every sensible man must feel—about the absurd and disgraceful panic into which the Harper's Ferry affair seems to have thrown the Virginians, and *remonstrates*, warmly and somewhat indignantly, against the exhibition of fear which they are incautiously making to the world at large.

The Richmond *Enquirer* is in consternation. *Such "treason" on the soil of Virginia seems* quite incredible. It attributes the apparition to Northern intrigue and Northern gold. Mr. PARKINS must have been bribed to the utterance of these treasonable sentiments. But the *Enquirer* is especially anxious that Mr. PARKINS should be taken care of. Whether he has not made himself "liable to fine and imprisonment in the county jail" by his fearful crime, that paper submits to the people of his county. *It is quite certain that they "owe it to* their own *safety* to suppress this incendiary sheet." What a tinder-box the Old Dominion *must be! It will be dangerous by and by for* a sane man to look in that direction, lest the State should instantly explode. The opinion begins to be current in this latitude that the politicians and people are panic-stricken and insane,—or else that they do not tell the truth *when they deny that Slavery is an element of* danger. Their conduct since Old BROWN'S capture has done more to convince fanatics that *it would be perfectly safe to imitate his exam*ple, and that the Virginians stand in mortal dread of an insurrection among their slaves than anything which had happened for twenty years previous. They will not owe it to their own sagacity if they fail to reap a fearful harvest from the seed they are now sowing.

CURSES AND CHICKENS.—The old proverb that curses, like chickens, come home to roost, has been signally vindicated for the benefit of Mr. GEORGE BURNHAM, late "liquor agent" of the State of Massachusetts, in whose case both curses and chickens have returned at once to *plague their author.* Mr. BURNHAM is just now sojourning in jail in Boston, under a load of misfortune, from which even the majesty of *habeas corpus* seems impotent to relieve him. The "Teetotaller Bands of Hope" all over the country must hail his woes as the retributive result of the strong potations, pregnant with sin and sorrow, which he has dispensed to his fellow-creatures "by authority of the State."

But Mr. BURNHAM was a dealer in crowing cocks before he meddled with spigots and bungs. He was, we believe, the great original of all American Shanghais, and once sent a colossal rooster as a gift to Prince ALBERT. His Cochin-Chinas have flown back upon him now in this day of his distress. One of his former customers writes to him from the far interior of the land such a letter on fowls and foul practices as few men out of prison would care to receive, and which it must have been truly terrible to peruse in the gloomy recesses of a Massachusetts dungeon. This angry Arcadian charges the ex-Hen-fancier with having sold him a "lot of chickens" as "perfeck pure bludds," which produced the most impure and "imperfeck" results. The said chickens in due time laid eggs; the said eggs pipped the shells. The "first lot," writes the too-confiding Dumsinane of this wicked BURNHAM, "was awl wite as snowballs." The "nex wun was wuss, awl black as thunder." However, our dunce was not dunce enough to clamor over his troubles. He held his tongue, and pretended to be satisfied with these base broods, because he didn't "chuse to let fokes know he'd been fuled and sucht in by a contemptible Yanky." But he expressed his views to the chickens them-

or "a scurr," and now disinherits their filibustering propagator with the following postscriptal benediction. Having seen it stated in a Boston paper that BURNHAM had laid "six eggs on an editor's table, 6 inches long and 4 inches round," he bursts forth: "I don't believe you ever laid an egg in your life, you Humbugg; so go to the Devil, Gonus BURNHAM!" It is clear that our rustic friend was mistaken. Mr. BURNHAM, between his Cochin-Chinas and his Liquor Agency, has evidently laid a very large egg, from which he has hatched a cockatrice of the most unpleasant character.

Wild Law.

The negro panic down South seems to be passing from the Press to the Executives and the Courts. Gov. WISE received, a few days ago, an anonymous letter, inclosing a document which, said the writer, had been dropped out of the pocket of a young man who had been *sitting in front of* him in the railroad cars on his way from Philadelphia to New-York the day previous. He saw it fall, but the owner was gone and the cars had started before he could restore it to him. The inclosed document, which we published yesterday, was addressed to "*Captain* JOHN BROWN, General, Commander-in-Chief, &c.," and signed "LAWRENCE THATCHER." It contains a full and minute account of the writer's communications on the subject of slave insurrections, and slave stampedes in Memphis, Tennessee, with a Dr. RUSSELL PALMER of that city. There is throughout the whole document not a single hint or innuendo. Everything is told frankly, with a candor and simplicity which, considering the nature of the communication, are really wonderful. No ciphers or signs. PALMER appears to have made a clean breast of it, and THATCHER renders an account of his revelation to Capt. JOHN with the most painstaking accuracy. This epistle was at once forwarded by Gov. WISE to the Governor of Tennessee, and by him placed in the hands of the law officers of the State, and PALMER has been committed for trial thereupon.

Now it may be that PALMER is as great a ruffian as "LAWRENCE THATCHER" represents him to be, and that there really is such a person as THATCHER, and that he really wrote this letter which the "Traveler" picked up in the train, as he alleges, but we must say that up to this time no proof of all this, whatever, has been adduced, and there was not a particle of evidence upon the subject before the Court at PALMER'S examination. The only *fact* which has come to light so far, is the fact of PALMER'S existence and residence in the place mentioned. The sum and substance of the matter therefore is, that a man has been sent to jail by a court of law, because an anonymous *writer* says he picked up a letter in which somebody else states that the prisoner contemplated a crime.

We hope this absurd panic is not going to drive all Southern judges and lawyers out of their senses, and lead them into an organized and permanent caricature of the administration of justice. When they get scent of a plot, they should at least get up their case decently before they go into Court, and not favor the world with such extraordinary notions of the nature of evidence, as have been displayed in this instance.

BOGUS DISTRESS—CAUTION TO THE CHARITABLE.—There ought really to be some stringent law against enlisting public sympathy on false pretences. Charity is not so abundant a commodity in any community as *to be recklessly* lavished on pretended distress and simulated woe. Taught by sharp experience, we are usually on our guard against *impostors of* every sort, and especially against those worst of all *hypocrites who appeal to our compassion* in the sacred name of wretchedness and grief. But the *Tribune* took us in very badly the *other day. It pretended to be in a state of hor*rible affliction because somebody had "insisted" on its publishing a scurrilous screed of personal billingsgate against the Editor of the TIMES. We pitied its sorrows, and administered what little consolation it was in our power to bestow. It was certainly one of the most marked cases of *apparently genuine distress* we had ever seen. The *Tribune* Editor seemed to be in the very depths of despair, at being compelled to print a column *of vituperation* which, what his sense of decency constrained him to acknowledge, "could injure only its author."

Now, observe the consequences of our tender-hearted credulity. The *Tribune* takes our sympathy—*just as bogus beggars, seeking* cash more than compassion, always do—in high dudgeon. It says:

"*We beg the* NEW-YORK *Times to understand distinctly* that our reluctance to publish the response from Dr. CHEEVER'S Society to his recent attack was not founded *on the terms of that response, and had noth*ing to do with the severity of its vituperation, FOR WE HAD NOT THEN EVEN READ IT. We wished to avoid publishing it simply because it would not interest the mass of our readers, and we had *no space to spare for* anything that did not. The fact that the TIMES might or might not like it did not enter into our view of the matter."

If an editor is so much in the habit of publishing abusive personal articles that he does it without even reading them, it is clear that he ought not to expect to be believed when he protests that he publishes them "very unwillingly." It may much more *fairly be* charged against him upon his own showing, *that his "reluctance"* to publish articles of this kind exists only before he has read them, and disappears whenever, as in the present instance, he finds them on perusal sufficiently silly and scurrilous to suit his own tastes or the presumed appetite of his readers.

The *Tribune* adds:

"The TIMES says that it very often receives] contributions abusive of us, which it declines to publish. If they are from persons whom *we have attacked or criticised*, and who will accept an appearance in the TIMES in lieu of claiming *space of us* for their replications, we will take it as a personal favor if the TIMES will print them hereafter. We shall gladly be rid of them *on such easy terms.*"

We should be very glad to extend any reasonable "personal favor" to our neighbor,—whose attentions have established so strong a claim upon *our gratitude*. But *really, would it* not look a little better for him to give those *whom he "has attacked or criticised"* a chance to be heard in their own behalf? In *space* the *only thing to be considered in the conduct of a* newspaper? Have fairness and justice nothing whatever to do with the business of editing a public journal?

If the *Tribune* will pardon another reference to the TIMES, we beg to offer it another leaf from our experience. We make it a rule never to refuse any one whom we may have "attacked or criticised" a fair chance to be heard in reply in our own columns. In nine cases out of ten such persons always come to us with their replications, confident that they will meet with justice and fair play;—and we believe that unless they are utterly unreasonable in their demands, they are never disappointed. Now and then some one who has nothing to

Is the Saddle.

Now that the Central Park is at last open to equestrians and carriages, the question how to make use of it becomes of immediate importance. Its vicinity will henceforth be in all probability a favorite place of residence for all who love daily exercise on good roads. It will also, we have no doubt whatever, stimulate the taste for riding on horseback, in which our young men have hitherto been lamentably deficient. Our *jeunesse dorée* will learn through its aid, we sincerely hope, how much more cheerfulness, good digestion, and solidity of muscle is to be got out of a saddle than out of a spider-wagon, and an end be found of the delusion that the best use to which a man of sedentary habits can put a pair of good horses, is to wrap himself up in a cloak and drive them in harness. The radically false notions on the subject of exercise with which our public mind is imbued, could not be better exemplified than in the hallucination with which a large portion of it is afflicted, that a trotting-wagon and a pair of fast horses, afford what may be called "exercise" to a full-grown man, in ordinary health. If the horses are hard in the mouth, of course the arms have something to do, and are the better for doing it but in all other respects it is simply what doctors call an "airing," and is just the thing for a delicate woman, who cannot bear violent motion. The lungs, the limbs, the liver and other viscera, and the circulation, derive from it hardly any more benefit than from sitting in a bar-room with the feet on the window-sill. This is a point, however, which it is hardly necessary to argue. It does not need facts and figures, nor an elaborate display of medical learning to demonstrate that the tremulous motion of a vehicle on springs, even when driven over a New-York pavement, not to talk of a Park avenue, is not a powerful tonic for a male adult with an average appetite. We venture, moreover, to assert that there is not a business man in New-York, who, if his health gives way, may not grow more *fat*, flabby, scrofulous, sour-tempered, and dyspeptic every year he *lives, in spite of the fastest team* in the country, and the neatest wagon and harness which money can purchase. Driving ought *to be confined to horse-trainers*, horse-fanciers, and sporting men, and to those who have money and time enough to make an extra luxury of it; but for the man who can only afford one sort of exercise, and whose health needs some exercise, the saddle is the thing. Moreover, *the saddle does not in the least de*gree interfere with the love of display, with which the mass of mankind will be always *more or less tormented.* Any *nouveau riche*, who wants to eclipse his neighbors, or jaunty "swell," who wants to draw the public eye upon *him, will, if he is wise*, prefer the pig-skin to the harness. To a real lover and admirer of the horse, he never looks so well, so grand, and so *tempting*, as when he has nothing but the saddle on his back; and he and his owner can always exhibit their paces and their figure to better advantage without a mass of wood and iron lumbering after his tail, with a huge bundle of overcoats and fur robes stuck upright on *top of it.*

And this leads us to say that horseback riding will never take the place it ought in public estimation here, until there are more saddle-horses brought into use. Strange as the assertion may seem, there are not, in our opinion, a dozen such animals in New-York. There were not, we venture to say, half a dozen in the Park on Saturday. Moreover—*and this is* something more extraordinary still—two-thirds of the people who now take equestrian exer*cise don't know* what a saddle-horse is—wherein he differs from any other kind of horse. The popular notion of a saddle-horse *is an animal which will allow a saddle to be* put on his back without kicking, and which, when mounted, will move along with ordinary docility. A real "saddle-horse," in the proper *sense of the term, is a horse* trained only or mainly to the saddle—viz., in the first place, to obey a pressure of the reins on the side of the neck, made with the bridle arm alone; and in the next place, to obey a pressure of the leg on either side, without any admonition from the bridle whatever. It is only with this, or something approaching to this, that horseback exercise is thoroughly enjoyable. Most of the horses which our citizens use for the saddle are, in reality, trained for harness, and bitted for harness. They bear violently on the bit, a trick taught them in order to develop a rambling incoherent trot, and consequently require a strain on the arms to hold them in, which is wearisome and exhausting. In the next place, the reins have to be held in two hands, and the animal's head jerked to one side or the other by the aid of the bit, in order to change the direction of his course, just as if he were being drives in a wagon. Of the pressure of the reins on the neck, he knows nothing, and is no more amenable to the pressure of the leg than a donkey. To ride such a horse well or gracefully, is utterly impossible. Good and graceful riding requires, above all things, that the steed should readily obey slight signs almost imperceptible to the bystander; that one hand only should, as a general rule, be employed in managing the reins, and that the whip-arm, or sword-arm, whichsoever we please to call it, should be free to "witch the world" with grace and courtesy.

We hope that horse-owners in private life, as well as livery stable keepers, will set a reform on foot in this

The Presidential Status.

An attempt has been made to put the recent sale of Government mules at Jersey Depot in the light of a legitimate commercial transaction, by giving out that the mules were in a weakly condition and dying fast. This, however, proves to be a fabrication, inasmuch as at the period of the sale, the unfortunate mules in question had fully recovered from the fatigues of the march, and were as strong and sleek, and fractious as any mules in the United States or the adjacent islands. This excuse not proving tenable, Mr. HOULIDAY, the fortunate purchaser of the greater number of the animals, has now been brought into Court, and declares that the mules were sold because it was found that the expense of keeping them *for one quarter* would have reached the stupendous sum of $475,000. This, however, happens, unluckily for our respected Secretary of War, to be the exact sum which it was estimated it would cost to keep all the animals of all kinds, both at Fort Bridger and Camp Floyd, horses, mules, and oxen inclusive, numbering in all 6,408, *for the whole year's time.* This last attempt at vindication having broken down rather miserably, we must advise the sellers producing these remarkable beasts not to say one word more about the transaction. When the Government and *its* friends between them, sacrifice to consummate such a very profitable little job, the least they can do is not to try and blind the public to its real nature. Such operations as the mule auction are not to be met with every day. Mr. HOULIDAY, the buyer, has made so good a thing of it that we think he owes it to Secretary FLOYD not to depreciate the value of the favor he has enjoyed, while in respect to Mr. FLOYD, the seller, the public has proved itself so remarkably accommodating and considerate that it is too bad of him to be now trying to make it appear that the whole thing was done for the good of the people. Impudence is always reprehensible; but impudent attempts to impose on men's boundless credulity, and steal away from them the credit of their generous good-natures, are past all endurance.

ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

Resolution to exclude Reporters laid on the Table.

The Academy of Medicine held *its* monthly meeting last night, in accordance with the rule by which the adjournment of the previous meeting was carried. At a former meeting of the Academy a resolution to exclude reporters was submitted, and temporarily disposed of by being referred to that advisory section of the Academy which is known as "the Council." Last night the report of the Council was called up, and that report, which recommended the *entire ignoring of the whole subject*, was, in pursuance of a motion offered by Dr. GRISWOLD, which was *determined by a division*, laid on the table.

Dr. S. C. FOSTER, who, in the absence of the President, (Dr. WATSON,) was called to the chair, occupied that position to Dr. JOHN FOSTER, for the purpose of illustrating a new mechanical appliance, consisting of elastic bands and springs for the cure of curvature of the spine. A boy, by whom the apparatus was used, was produced; the nature of the invention described, the benefit of removing the weight of the upper portion of the body from the shoulders to the pelvis pointed out, and the merits generally of all mechanical resorts for the prevention or cure of curvature of the vertebræ fully discussed.

After this subject and one or two others of purely professional interest had been disposed of, Dr. GRISCOM offered another resolution, excluding all reporters but those who represented the medical press, and urged its adoption in emphatic terms. Many of those who pretended to report the proceedings were incompetent, putting the words of one man into another's mouth, and that too, incorrectly. He thought the Academy should be a privileged body, and that whatever was stated there should be confidential. *If, for instance*, a case stated there by a fellow in confidence which was under the care of the Academy, got before the world that he had killed his patient, many of the best men in *the Academy would not attend the* meetings lest their speeches should be reported. His remarks were characterized by much bitterness.

Dr. J. MCNULTY opposed any resolution, as the ground that it was unnecessarily insulting to the Press and Reporters. It was unnecessary because the Academy had never been injured by the publication of its proceedings, but that on the contrary it would never have been aware of the existence of the institution had it *not been for the newspapers. The* Press were quite as sensitive with regard to its professional honor as the Doctors. In the course of the resolution would be regarded as an insult, he asked whether the Academy was prepared to endorse the ridicule which the resolution, if passed, would bring upon them. Dr. MCNULTY further said that one of the great objects of the meeting of the members was to benefit the people—they never got the medical journals, and the newspapers were the most effective mediums of diffusing desired information.

Dr. GARDNER followed, defending the reporters from the insinuations made against them. The Academy was indebted for its charter to Dr. FRANK TURNER, a prominent member of the editorial profession.

Dr. HALL, *the late Republican candidate* for Senator in the Fourth District, spoke in favor of admitting the reporters.

Dr. WATSON, the President of the Academy, followed, claiming that the reporters were, many of them, men of culture. Their statements, with reference to the doings of the Academy, were looked for with much interest, and were read by medical men all through the country. In passing, he complimented the TIMES highly, and proceeded to say that the Council had recommended the course which it had adopted from a deep conviction of its being the best for the interests of the Academy, and that it would be suicidal to the interests of the body to adopt the resolution. It would be impossible and exceedingly impolitic for them to stand on their dignity as professional men, and defy the Press.

Dr. STEVENS favored the adoption of the resolution, but finally the whole subject was laid on the table on the motion of Dr. WATSON.

Dr. FOSTER announced the death of Dr. WM. MILNE, and the Academy adjourned.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—VERDI'S "TROVATORE" will be played here to-night for the début of Mdlle. ALBONI, a singer of the first reputation, who has enjoyed a long career in Europe. Signor BRIGNOLI is the *Manrico*, a part written for him by the composer. On Friday the "Sicilian Vespers" will be played for the last time.

PARLOR OPERAS.—Mr. and Mrs. HENRY DRAYTON, who, we are glad to say, have firmly established their very elegant and delightful entertainments, announce an entire change of programme to-night. Two new operettas will be performed for the first time in America, "Love is Blind," and "Never too Late to Mend."

CONCERT.—Miss. LOUISE ARMS, a pianiste of note, will give a concert to-night at Dodworth's rooms, assisted by Miss MARIA KRAUSE, Mr. REINE WEHRENRATH and Mr. ANDERSEN.

THE BIBLE INTEREST AT NEWARK.—The ESSEX County Bible Society held its Thirteenth Annual meeting in the Brood-street M. E. Church, Newark, on Tuesday afternoon and evening. The building was crowded. The City of Newark has been supplied with the Bible, and families having been furnished with the Bible. The financial statement read by Rev. Mr. STRONG showed the receipts to have been $6,347 43, which is an increase of $311 43 over the previous year. The officers elected were: President, Jno. F. JACKSON; Secretary, Rev. J. M. FREEMAN; Treasurer, S. H. W. HEARD.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

MISMANAGEMENT OF THE CITY FINANCES.

WHAT THEY THREW MILLIONS OF DEFICIENCY TO BE PROVIDED FOR.

The result of past years of looseness in the management of the finances of the City is becoming more clearly apparent; that a day passes on which additional indebtedness and additional deficiencies are not discovered, and all because of a lack of judgment in the matter of making the taxes of one year cover the deficiencies of the year before. The taxes, for instance, of a given year are charged against each individual taxpayer, in due proportion, the aggregate amount being equal to the sum total of the estimated expenses of that year. Any deficiency in the receipt of taxes, therefore, renders the income for the year so much less than the expenditures; and if the taxes are not paid, of course the deficiency should be added to estimates for the following year. But such has not been the practice. The deficiency has gone on accumulating from year to year without any corresponding provision in the tax-levy. One item appears as follows in the last report:

The amount of taxes uncredited and *apparently* due the City and County Jan. 1, 1859, was in round numbers as follows:

On personal estate	$1,744,650
On Real Estate	2,132,200
Total	$3,876,850
On arrears of Croton Water rents—i.e., rents which had accrued and become payable prior to May 1, 1858	88,000
Making a grand total of	$3,964,850

Of the $1,744,650 of personal taxes due, it is estimated by the Receiver of Taxes that not more than $300,000 will ever be realized. The greater part of the tax due on real estate will probably ultimately be collected.

Another and a material cause of deficiency in the receipts arises from the remission of taxes. As has been said, the taxes levied each year are based upon specific appropriations made by the Common Council and the Board of Supervisors. To the extent that the taxes are remitted or uncollected, therefore, there must be a deficiency in the means to pay such appropriations. And still, from some cause, nothing has been done heretofore to supply the deficiency, notwithstanding the fact that in a single year (1858) the amount of taxes remitted was $31,004 66. Proportionate sums were also remitted during previous years. Then there is the very grave deficiency in the receipts of assessments upon property for improvements. The amount of assessments uncredited upon the books of the Bureau of Arrears, and the Bureau of Collection of Assessments, and outstanding due the Corporation on the 1st of January, 1859, was

For the Bureau of Arrears	$313,518 17
For the Bureau of Collection of Assess'ts	646,109 50
Total	$959,626 67

Although a large portion of the amount will doubtless be collected, a considerable sum will just as surely never be received, for it has been ascertained that a number of the contracts upon which judgments have been made were upon irregular certificates of the Surveyors, which covered work not originally contracted for, and in some cases, a much greater quantity than subsequent examinations and the final returns of the Surveyor on the work warranted. In such cases, the amount of payments cannot be included in the assessment to be made upon the property benefited by the improvement) but must ultimately be provided for in some other way.

It is now certain, moreover, that a large direct loss will have to be met from the account of what appears to be due upon the books. The whole amount cannot yet be ascertained. But this particular item of error brings crowds of people to the Comptroller's office almost every day. The books are examined, and the names of persons are found in them as debtors to the City for various amounts. These people are notified to appear and settle their accounts, and in many cases when they do appear, it is to show a receipt for the amount charged. The deficiencies from these and other causes cannot yet be accurately stated, but it is believed the aggregate amount will exceed $3,000,000. To cover these deficiencies former Comptrollers have issued bonds year after year, under the provisions of the Charter. These have accumulated. The deficiencies which they represent, have reached a point where the interest and credit of the City demand that they should be met and definitely provided for, either by funding the debt or by levying a tax to meet it. These questions should enter largely into the coming canvass.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

WHO PAYS FOR THE FLOATING HOSPITALS—WEEKLY STATEMENT.

The Commissioners of Emigration held their weekly meeting yesterday, President VERPLANCK, presiding. There was little business transacted. Mr. VERPLANCK stated that the Board had paid the expenses accruing from the purchase and fitting up of the floating hospitals, with the expectation that the Legislature would reimburse them for the outlay, but they had failed to make provision for it, and the Commissioners now held the Board of Quarantine Commissioners responsible for the expenditure. Those gentlemen, however, entertained different views of the matter, and did not think the bills belonged to them to pay. The subject was laid over for consideration.

The weekly statement showed that the arrivals of emigrants since the 9th inst. were 1,715; the number in the institutions, 742; amount of commutation received $8,609 82; and balance in Bank, $11,846 25.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

There was to have been a meeting of the Board of Education last evening, but when the hour for meeting arrived there was not a quorum present, and the President declared the Board adjourned.

CASE OF THE SLAVER EMILY.

Arraignment of the Prisoners—Testimony of Lieut. Stephens.

The examination of the case of the alleged slaveship *Emily* was commenced yesterday afternoon before United States Commissioner E. G. WARE. The original affidavit on which the warrant of arrest was issued was sworn to by Lieut. STEPHENS. The prisoners were brought from Eldridge-street jail, securely ironed. They are nearly all Spaniards and Portuguese, though the most of them speak English so as to be understood. The wife of one and the sister of another of the prisoners were present in Court.

A. Kennedy Stephens was the first witness sworn, and deposed that he is a Lieutenant in the United States service, and brought home the *Emily* as a prize; the first that we saw of the ship was on Sept. 30; she was discovered from mast-head, and then had her sails loosed; the *Portsmouth* was then under way, off the Bay of Loango; a sail was reported close in shore, near "Black Point," lat. 4½° south, a short distance above the Congou River; very soon after she was reported she got under way; we were standing towards the point; the *Emily* was standing off towards us; as we neared each other the *Portsmouth* forged ahead of her; the *Emily* showing no colors, we hoisted mine; when near enough, she was hailed by us, when she gave the name of *Emily*, of New-York; she was then directed to set her colors, and she displayed the American ensign; she was ordered to heave to; with the intimation that we wished to send a boat on board of her. At the same time our ensign was hoisted, and a boat, with an officer, dispatched to board her; both vessels hove to; as the boat did not return as soon as expected, Capt. Calhoun ordered another boat, and proceeded himself to board the ship, taking me (witness) with him; when we arrived alongside and had boarded, the officer reported that he had examined the papers of the vessel; Capt. Calhoun then questioned Capt. Lindsey, the master of the vessel, but the answers not being satisfactory, he ordered her to remain hove to, and, taking the ship's papers, went back to the *Portsmouth*, leaving Mr. Crabb, an officer, on board in charge. I returned to the *Portsmouth* with Capt. Calhoun, but was soon sent back, and was ordered to anchor the vessel nearer the *Portsmouth*; the two ships were then anchored in the Bay of Loango, and officers and men left in charge of the vessel for the night; the next day I received orders from the *commander of the Portsmouth to search the vessel, comparing* what I found with the manifest of cargo; I executed this duty, and reported the discrepancies. The facts developed by this search were detailed in the report to Capt. Calhoun, *which has already been published. This statement* was objected to and was ruled out. The witness proceeded to detail the particulars *of his mustering of* the crew, during which he compared the ship's articles with the crew-list. The crew-list and articles were produced. The place of birth of many of the men differed from that noted in the articles; the answers *of the men to questions put to them (objected to)* differed in many instances from either crew-list or articles; a man on the articles as Snow gave the name of Jimlo, of New-York; on the articles his place of birth was given as two Americas (two rivers, named respectively *Joes de Costa* and *Francisco Santos*," appeared on the shipping articles in a different hand-writing from the rest of the names, and did not appear on the crew list; these two said they were Portuguese; on the articles they were noted as *from* Oporto and New-York; Capt. Lindsey stated that these men had been concealed on board, and only appeared after the vessel sailed, and that their names were entered afterwards; the *Emily* is a single-deck ship, of 300 tons; her papers speak of her as a bark; there were signs that she had been changed from a bark to a ship; Capt. Lindsey said the change had been made after leaving New-York; the log-book was called for, and Capt. Lindsey showed Capt. Calhoun where it had been signed by the Lieut. Commanding Burton, of the British steamer *Triton*; Lindsey took up one log-book, and after looking through say took up one log-book, and after looking through it, laid it down, with the remark, "Oh, that is not the one;" witness remarked upon his having two logs, to which Lindsey replied, "Yes, (the first one) is the rough from which this (the second one) is copied;" the next time he went on board he did not find this first log, but the back of a log-book with some light literature saved into it; on his next visit, witness observed that the words "New-York" on her stern, following "Emily," showed evidence of having been recently painted over by an inexperienced hand; one of the crew, named Mills, acknowledged that he had painted it there while on the coast; witness thought he could dimly trace "Philadelphia" under it.

Witness here gave an invoice of the articles he [illegible] Common Council early in the present year, and had entered into contracts for repairing the roads of the county, each with a different person, both of whom performed the work as they could secure it. After a long contest, the County declined the offer to compromise. A special election was ordered, when the rival claimants were again candidates; but the friends of the present plaintiff was defeated, and this suit is brought to secure full pay for the lime that cleaned between the making of the contracts and the special election. A verdict was rendered for the plaintiff for $236, that being the sum claimed, with interest added. The case will be taken up to the full bench. The Circuit Calendar for this day will be as follows: Nos. 93, 97, 116, 117, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 128, 129, 130, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 144, 145, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, all of the October Calendar.

The CITY COURT has been occupied several days in determining whether Mr. John F. Addemann's boarding establishment is a nuisance or not. The following is the Calendar of the Court for to-day: No. 79, Catherine Adelman and others; 3, Wade vs. The Brooklyn City Railroad Company; 11, Hunsicker vs. Lutz; 2, Thompson vs. The City of Brooklyn; 18, Sargent, &c., vs. Kunze; 39, Duffy vs. The Brooklyn City Railroad Company; 22, Leverich vs. Hill; 24, Hooper vs. Bartlett; 26, Courtney vs. Rommel; 27, Brophy vs. Van Brunt; 28, Grannis vs. Schorcock; 35, Feuchtwanger vs. Dorflinger; 36, Lynch and wife vs. Flannery and wife; 40, Murphy vs. Bennett; 41, Miller vs. Parker and others; 13, Ritte vs. Buttner; 42, Swain vs. Todd; 46, Murphy vs. Delaney; 4, Farrell vs. Richardson; 5, Cardiff vs. Pasquay.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer was opened by Judge ERRETT yesterday to receive the Grand Jury. That body came in, made return of the business transacted, and was discharged for the term, after having been in session only five days.

BOARD OF CANVASSERS.—An adjourned meeting of the Supervisors, as a Board of Canvassers, was held yesterday afternoon. The missing returns having been produced, the canvass was commenced. Upon opening the returns of the First, Second and Third Wards, irregularities were found, and they were sent back for correction. These errors are all clerical, and consequently do not affect the result of the election. The Fourth Ward returns were found to be correct. After having gone through with them, the Board adjourned till 3 P. M. to-day. It will take an entire week to complete the canvass.

NEW CHURCH.—A meeting of the congregation of St. John's Church, was held the present week, to make further arrangements for raising means to build a new church.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the following:

Map of San Juan Island.

VIRGINIA REBELLION.—The History of the Affair, brought down to the latest moment—Brown's Letters, Cook's Confessions, &c.

Dr. CHEEVER'S CHURCH—The Letter to Mr. Spurgeon.

EUROPE—Napoleon's Letter to Victor Emanuel—Garibaldi's Proclamation

A NEW-ENGLAND STORY—The Story of Lois, the Witch—continued.

THE NEWS—European, Mexican, Domestic, City, and Affairs at Washington.

POLITICAL—Exposition of the Viewsof Edward Bates on Slavery—Election Returns.

SPORTING NEWS—The Turf, Billiards, &c.

EDITORIALS on Current Topics.

Obituary Notices, Personal Paragraphs, and Miscellaneous Items.

Copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, 4 cents.

If Medicine is Necessary, Use BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

They are as pleasant as a truly effective medicine can be. To say that they will not sometimes give pain, would not be true, but the pain they give is only because they remove those crude and bad humors from the blood which are the occasion of disease. They open nature's avenues, and this cannot always be done pleasantly; but, then, BRANDRETH'S PILLS place you upon the high road to health, and this is worth some inconvenience.

READ.

Mr. J. C. Rappleyea, of Monmouth County, N. J., writes, March 19, 1859:

I was troubled in January last, with costiveness for several days, and took ten grains of calomel to obtain relief. I caught cold, I suppose; at any rate, a severe diarrhœa set in, which my medical attendant found it impossible to arrest. This was followed by dysentery. My strength was all gone. Everything passed through me as I took it. A friend from New-York, Mr. George Lewis, fortunately called on me and advised Brandreth's Pills. I thought, in my weak condition, one pill would be enough—but he administered four, and the next morning four more. Much impurity came from me, and, to my surprise, the soreness and pain diminished. One box cured me fully. I am now hearty, with a fine appetite. You are at liberty to publish this.

Sold at principal office, No. 294 Canal-st., price 25 cents a box, and by all druggists.

Overcoats at Evans'.

Good black cloth overcoats	$5 to $10
Fine black cloth overcoats	13 to 18
Moscow beaver overcoats	10 to 15
Esquimaux beaver overcoats	15 to 20
Blue, black and brown castor beaver	10 to 20
Fur beaver overcoats	9 to 12
Excellent pilot overcoats	6 to 12
Mixed beavers, cassimeres, Meltons, Petersham and other overcoats	4 to —

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New-York KEROSENE OIL COMPANY,

No. 93 Pearl-st., New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$100
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	4

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Grover and Baker's NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, At Reduced Prices.

No. 495 Broadway, New-York. No. 193 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Great Fire at Marianna, Fla.

MARIANNA, Fla., Nov. 4, 1859.

MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & CO.:

GENTS: On the 28th of October our town was visited by a very destructive fire, and the largest one which has ever taken place here, destroying a whole block of the finest stores in the place. I had a Herring's Patent Safe in use, which was subjected to a most intense heat, and fell into a cellar below. After removing from the ruins and opening it, the contents were found to be wholly uninjured.

I would here remark that they truly merit the title of the Champion Fire-Proof Safes. You will please ship me another immediately, as I do not consider my books, papers and money secure without one.

Respectfully yours, D. B. LESLIE.

FIRE AT RICHMOND, VA.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 2, 1859.

MESSRS. KNOWLES & WARNER: We take pleasure in adding to your long list of certificates our testimonials in favor of HERRING'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

In the fire which consumed our Steam-Sawing and Carpenter shops, on the night of the 20th October last, we had one of HERRING'S SAFES, and though exposed to intense heat, (it was entirely red-hot on the outside,) from the burning floors and timbers which fell on it, on opening the next day, we found no appearance to indicate that its contents had been near fire. We shall order another from you in a few days, and use the old one at our sawing-mill, near Mayo's Bridge, where you may refer customers who have any doubts about the *Fire-Proof qualities of HERRING'S SAFES.*

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Spalding's Prepared Glue.

DEPOT IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING, P. O. address Box No. 3,900. No. 30 Platt-st.

Rupture Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure TRUSS. Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins. Suspensory Bandages and Shoulder Braces, instruments for deformities to order. Female attendants for ladies. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York; MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 2 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio; MARSH & CALDWELL, No. 49 North 2d-st., St. Louis, Mo. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

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Call and examine the Steam Warming Apparatus, erected by BAKER & SMITH, No. 39 Horatio-st., Three doors east of Broadway, New-York.

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Cough.—The administration of medicinal preparations, in the form of a lozenge, is of all modes the most eligible and convenient, more especially as regards a cough remedy. "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, having a direct influence to the affected parts. Sold by all druggists.

The Missing California Steamer.

NEARLY ONE THOUSAND SOULS ON BOARD.

No intelligence was received of the missing steamer *North Star* up to the hour of going to press last night. Throughout the day, yesterday, the subject was prominently referred to by all classes, and various opinions were conjectured as to the cause of nothing being heard from the missing vessel. Capt. PIERSON, of the *Atlantic*, reports that he had fine weather all the way to Aspinwall. That circumstance is considered by some as favorable to the supposition that the *North Star* has put into some port for repairs to her machinery. In giving the number of persons on board of her, yesterday, we were led into an error by the sworn statement deposited by the agent at the Custom-house, which gave the number of passengers as 600—whereas it appears that number did not include the United States sailors, marines and officers, of whom there were 217, that number of Panama Railroad tickets having been purchased and paid for at the Company's office. With this correction the *highest number yet given does not come up to the actual* number of souls on board of this steamer. The *following statement must be near the truth:*

Whole number of passengers in first and second cabin and steerage	600
United States officers, marines and sailors	217
Officers and crew of the ship	76
Total	893

The *North Star* was measured by the Custom-house authorities on the 4th of July, 1859, to determine the number of passengers she would be allowed to carry under the Passenger act of Congress, and the *book kept for that purpose allows her 776. By this it* appears that the *North Star* had on board 120 passengers in excess of the number she is allowed by law to carry. In respect to the manner in which she was *manned*, it may be proper to correct the absurd statement put forth by one of the papers that she "was manned by 64 good, able-bodied seamen, besides 147 sailors and 38 marines." The crew list shows that she had just six seamen, and but two assistant engineers, beside the usual complement of firemen, waiters, &c.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Proceedings of the Courts.

The case of Augusta ex. Samuel W. Mackerel and William Simpson, was disposed of in the Circuit, before Judge ERROTT, yesterday, the jury awarding plaintiff $450 damages. The defendants in this action are owners of the East Broadway line of stages in New-York City. The plaintiff took passage in one of their vehicles on the 19th of May last, at the South Ferry, and rode to the corner of Bay-street, where she pulled the strap, and was in the act of getting out, when the driver closed the door violently and started the horses, causing her to fall so heavily upon the pavement that she received severe injuries.

James Nolan sued the city in this Court to recover amount alleged to be due him under a contract for repairing wells and pumps in the Fourteenth Ward. The contracts for this work are made with the Alder-

Overcoats at Evans'.

Good black cloth overcoats	$5 to $10
Fine black cloth overcoats	13 to 18
Moscow beaver overcoats	10 to 15
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Dr. Velpeau's Cambridge Cure. Gardner Sore Nipples, Cuts, Burns, Ulcerated Gums or Throat, Toothache, &c. Safe to give to an infant. No family should be without it. For sale by all Druggists.

HILL Introduces Hair-cutting, No. 1 Barclay-st.—Closed on Sundays. Hair Dye of same box, black or brown; instantaneous and durable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists.

MARRIED.

BOOTH—SEAR.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 1, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. E. F. Hatfield, Mr. George H. Booth to Miss MARY ANNA R. SEAR, all of this City.

ADAMS—CLARKSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 16, by Rev. Mr. J. Howard Hinton, JAMES B. Adams and M. LOUISA, daughter of F. R. Lockwood, Esq., all of this City.

ALLEN—GOUGH.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 15, at the residence of the bride's father, by Hon. James J. Roosevelt, WILLIAM B. ALLEN, of Staten Island, to MARY A., second daughter of Joseph H. Gough, of this City.

HARING—MINTURN.—On Tuesday, Nov. 15, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, THOMAS CHARLES HARING to GERTRUDE GARDNER, daughter of Robert B. Minturn.

HILL—TERRY.—At Ontchoreg, L. I., on Thursday, Nov. 10, at the house of the bride's father, by Rev. F. C. HILL, Mr. WM. H. HILL, of New-York, to Miss OLIVIA A. TERRY, daughter of Benjamin Terry, of Ontchoreg.

COLES—BIRDSALL.—On Wednesday, Nov. 16, by Rev. A. Lowe, of Brookville, L. I., CALEB to Miss SUSAN BIRDSALL, of Cedar Swamp, N. Y.

GILPILLAN—LADD.—At Westchester, on Tuesday, Nov. 15, at St. Peter's Church, by Rev. C. D. Jackson, D. D., Dr. WILLIAM GILPILLAN, of St. Louis, Mo., to Miss GARRIE M. LADD, of Turner's Neck, N. Y.

DIED.

MERRIN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 15, after a short illness, of pneumonia, ALEXANDER MERRIN, in the 45th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his brother John, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 178 East 105th-st., on Thursday, 17th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

HYDE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 15, JOSEPH WM. HYDE, aged 68 years, 9 months and 10 days.

The friends of the family, the members of the New-York Typographical Society, and of Hiawatha Lodge, No. 102, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, the 17th, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence No. 113 Laurens-st.

MINER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 12, WILLIAM MINER, M. D., in the 46th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at Calvary Church, 4th-av., corner of 21st-st., on Friday, the 18th inst., at 2½ P. M., without further invitation.

☞ California papers please copy.

SHEPPARD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 16, EDWARD SHEPPARD, aged 70 years and 6 months.

The friends of his sons, John, James and Michael J., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 452 Grand-st., New-York.

LYNCH.—In Brooklyn, E. D., at an early hour on the morning of Nov. 14, MARIA LOUISA, the eldest daughter of Jas. L. Lynch, Esq., of Washington-place.

Miss Lynch had just completed a liberal course of education, and by a well-balanced mind and sweetness of disposition, was well prepared to fill a conspicuous place in the large circle of friends who mourn her early loss. Ere Summer's heat had driven the town-dwelling denizens of the cliffless shroud she was subjected to an attack of bilious fever, but pyrexial tendency exhibited a speedy restoration to perfect health, especially as for two months the entire family enjoyed the pure and bracing air of the country. But when the cool breezes of Autumn admonished them to return to their city home, loving friends were quick to perceive that she who departed as invalid, had returned with the same form, but not the rose of health upon her cheek. Medical skill, aided by all the palliatives which fond hearts and kind friends could suggest, proved unavailing; and the leaves, whose vernal budding beheld the cherished individual blooming in youth and beauty, had scarcely fallen, when, with the flowers, she drooped and passed away from earth. We mourn, yet with joy amid our sorrow, for our departed friend has left with us the evidence that she had sought and found an interest in a Saviour's love.

We sympathize with those stricken parents in their fond hopes blighted, with that family circle so sadly broken; but we point them to the blest mansions in the skies, where we trust the object of our love will bloom in undying youth.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 13 Washington-place, Williamsburgh.

BUSCH.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 16, suddenly, JOSEPHINE BUSCH, wife of August Busch, in the 23d year of her age.

The friends are invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) at 1 o'clock, from No. 225 State-st.

HINCHMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 16, suddenly, of congestion, JOHN R. HINCHMAN, in the 75th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 139 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, 18th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

WARING.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 16, MARGARET A., wife of George E. Waring, Jr., and daughter of Edmund Blunt, in the 27th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her father, No. 37 Monroe-place, Brooklyn, on Friday, the 18th inst., at 2 P. M.

HUSBAND.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 16, Mrs. EMILY HUSBAND, widow of the late JAMES R. HUSBAND, and daughter of Mr. Lebbeus Chayman, in the 45th year of her age.

The friends of the family and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 260 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Thursday,) 17th inst., at 2 P. M.

KELLINGER.—In Yonkers, on Tuesday, Nov. 15, at his residence, DR WITT C. KELLINGER.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, this day, (Thursday,) 17th inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M., Hudson River Railroad train leaves Chambers-st. Station for Yonkers at 11 o'clock A. M.

HALL.—On Tuesday, Nov. 15, FREDERIC LIVINGSTON, son of Francis C. and Elizabeth W. Hall, aged 12 months.

Remains were taken to Wallingford, Conn., for interment.

WATSON.—On Washington Heights, on Tuesday, Nov. 15, WILLIAM W. WATSON, of Geneva, N. Y., in the 64th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at Geneva, where the remains have been removed for interment.

WHITTIER.—At Torquay, England, on Tuesday, Oct. 25, AUGUSTA CHESTON, wife of T. Lindall Whittier, Esq., and daughter of Charles A. Cliston, Esq.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES, WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers, of the DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES, AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class. No. 69. Nov. 16, 1859.

65, 64, 71, 26, 74, 22, 14, 42, 16, 4, 43, 6, 25.

Class No. 46. Nov. 16, 1859.

21, 20, 13, 44, 61, 49, 55, 58, 7, 1, 24, 12, 5.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 16, 1859.

GEO. C. GORDON,
JAS. SEAT,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to

WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1859.

THE MEMBERS OF HINMAN LODGE, No. 107, I. O. of O. F., are hereby notified to attend the funeral of Brother J. W. HYDE, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 113 Laurens-st.

By order of the N. G.

ROBERT CLARK, Secretary.

V. B. HAUGHWOUT & CO., NOS. 488, 490 AND 492 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BROOME-ST., NEW-YORK.

Would call the attention of parties about to refurnish their houses, and the public generally, to their extensive and elegant assortment of

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

Comprising CHINA, GLASSWARE, GAS FIXTURES, SILVER and PLATED WARE, MIRRORS, CUTLERY, CLOCKS, BRONZES, PARLOR ORNAMENTS, VASES, and FANCY GOODS of every description.

Having two EXTENSIVE STORES in Broome, they are continually receiving FRESH IMPORTATIONS, and purchasers can always rely upon finding in their stock the LATEST and CHEAPEST NOVELTIES of the English, French and German markets.

MORRISON'S MAGNETIC PLASTER. THE GREAT STRENGTHENER AND PAIN DESTROYER.

A positive antidote to COUGHS, COLDS, WEAKNESS OF THE CHEST, and ALL PULMONARY AFFECTIONS incident to our changeable climate.

PAIN CANNOT EXIST WHERE THIS PLASTER IS APPLIED.

Price 25 cents a box.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS IN TOWN AND COUNTRY.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES.

Do you want Whiskers or Moustaches? My Ointment established in 1853, will force them to grow on the same thout face in six weeks, without stain or injury to the skin. Price $1. Sent post-free to any address.

E. G. GRAHAM, No. 140 Nassau-st., New-York.

CLARKE'S SYRUP.—THIS HEALTHY, VEGETABLE preparation has the highest recommendation of any other preparations before the public, and for weakness, scrofula or general debility it is purely medical and is warranted. BARNES & PARKS and F. C. WELLS & CO., New-York. Sold by all good druggists.

WIGS, $5. HAIR-DYE, 25 CENTS.—AT CAMERON'S MANUFACTORY, No. 148 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Largest, cheapest, and most superior stock of wigs, toupees, braids, and curls in the States. Our celebrated dye applied in private rooms.

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY.

MEEKS' CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS, Nos. 296 and 298 FOURTH-ST., (north west corner of Broadway.)

JOHN MEEKS, (Of the old firm of J. & J. W. Meeks,) Invites the attention of furniture buyers to a large and elegant assortment of cabinet furniture, suitable for PARLORS, DINING-ROOMS, LIBRARIES, &c. Made from selected and well-seasoned wood, in the best and most approved styles.

AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES. The well-known reputation of the late firm for making SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE will be fully sustained.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

MRS. WINSLOW, AN EXPERIENCED NURSE and female physician, has a SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation; will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. For family use in all cases. Sold everywhere. Price 25 cents per bottle. Office No. 13 Cedar-st.

RICH CARPETINGS. FALL IMPORTATIONS.

SMITH & LOURIMORE'S, No. 466 Broadway, near Grand-st., Respectfully invite attention to their FALL STOCK OF ROYAL WILTON, VELVET, TAPESTRY, and BRUSSELS CARPETINGS. Also, Imperial, three-ply, and Ingrain Carpeting of every variety of style and grade; English and American Floor Oil-cloths, Rugs, Druggets, &c., &c.

WILLCOX & GIBBS' SEWING MACHINE

"The points of superiority possessed by its own (demonstrated in practical use) and the nearer than any other all the requirements of a FAMILY MACHINE." PRICE $50.

Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by JAMES WILLCOX, No. 508 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c. CERTAIN CURE.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE. Cheap, safe and agreeable. Price 25 cents. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 162, 260, 511 and 785 Broadway. Sent by mail on receipt of

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do general housework or take charge of a child; is a good seamstress and would be willing to assist in light housework; has no objection to go to the country; wages $3 per week. Call at 27 West 14th-st., near 5th-av.

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PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

CHAMBERLAIN, JOHNSON & DUBOIS,
Importers, Jobbers and Retailers,
No. 55 to 61 Fulton-st., and 54 to 60 Ann-st.

BARNES' PATENT INSECT EXTERMINATOR.
Sure death to Roaches, Bedbugs, Ants, Moths, Flies, Mosquitoes, Fleas, Insects on Animals, Plants, &c. Sold by druggists. Depot, 21 Cedar-st., N. Y.

CHEMICAL PAINT.
Manufactured by the NEW YORK CHEMICAL PAINT COMPANY, 55 Fulton-st., New-York.
Agents wanted in every town in the United States. Liberal terms.

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, &c.
Wholesale and Retail.
JOHN F. HORTON & CO.,
No. 59 Fulton-st., New-York.

**PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES

FROM ARIZONA.

The Navvy Against the Apaches—The Mighty Way he has Chastised the Aborigines of Lower California.

TUCSON, ARIZONA, Wednesday, Oct. 20, 1858.

The expedition against the Apaches is fast taking the field. In all probability, Lieutenant-Colonel BLAKE will be chief of command; the party, as Mr. SMITH has much improved. The Dragoons and Rifles will be commanded by Capt. STARR; the other officers are Lieutenants MORGAN, Cook, Lowe and MERRIAM. Should Col. BLAKE be unable to take the field, Capt. STARR will command the expedition. The troops rendezvous on the San Pedro, and from thence go into the Apache country.

It is impossible to make any accurate estimate of the number of outrages which by the Apaches since the first of January, which has proved a perfect farce. We could count over one hundred from this neighborhood. It is hoped that many will be recovered yet. Most have been killed, as "scalp mean" is a favorite morsel with the Indians.

Some days since we had a report here that, as soon as the Indians learned of the proposed campaign, they concentrated six hundred of their warriors and determined on a surrounding expedition on the Santa Cruz River, destroying all the ranches and haciendas of the mining companies. These reports were believed by many, as they came from friendly Indians in whom we still believe (if we believe those who did not really believe it were particularly willing to make all the preparations they could to receive them. Rifles and pistols were put in order, and stock was carefully watched. A detachment of dragoons paraded into the country, and the whole aspect of things was warlike. Guards were kept out, and had any Indians made their appearance some few of them would have been sent on a march of God eternal campaign. However, the Indians did not come, and the country is all quiet again.

It is hoped that the next treaty with these Indians will be one that can be, and that they will be rendered to certain limits, out of which they cannot go without being liable to be shot. The propensity of these Indians to be guest for stealing, that they cannot be trusted in any place. They rarely take life; never unless it is to secure stolen property. They are tolerable marksmen, but run better than they fight, unless they do it to a great advantage. It is quite possible they may get together from six hundred to a thousand warriors. Should they do this, they will make a hard stand against our troops. It is presumed, however that they will combine themselves to ambuscade and surprise, which is the most dangerous and annoying to troops.

Notwithstanding the failure of Mr. McLANE to negotiate a treaty giving us the right of way to the Gulf, we yet hope it will be accomplished. The importance to this country will be incalculable. It is worth more to us than all other proposed benefits, as it would give confidence to our mining enterprises, enable us to live on something besides beef and tortillas, and at one-half present cost, to say nothing of the country filling up with thousands for white men.

It seems surprising to us that the Administration should give a thought to Lower California, a barren peninsula, some 600 miles long, and from 100 to 200 miles wide, of no value either as an agricultural or mineral country. In July, 1856, I saw 3,000 head of cattle driven out to keep them from starving,—so it is not even fair for grazing, much less for raising crops. The inhabitants are of a worse class than in Sonora, having less Spanish blood and more Indian, a mixture which uniformly degenerates both. An Indian or Spaniard may make citizens, but amalgamation has brought the Mexican nation to its present condition. The Governor of Lower California is a Mexican, in whom Indian blood predominates. As military and civic Governor he manages to keep the sparse population in reasonable subjection.

PERSONAL.

Mr. MARBLE, of Lynn, Mass., has been blasting at Dungeon Rock for eight years, hoping to obtain the treasure of Capt. Kidd. Guided in his labors by clairvoyants and spiritualists, he has, with the assistance of his son, blasted a passageway, about eight feet in height and breadth, nearly an hundred feet into the solid rock. The last blast developed a fissure, from which issued a current of foul air that will extinguish a flame held over it. Mr. MARBLE believes he has less than 10 feet to go to reach the long-sought cave.

A neighbor and namesake of Capt. Rynders, residing in Waterford, became engaged in a quarrel with John Carter, a fellow-citizen, and drew a pistol, as he alleged, to defend himself from an anticipated assault. Some person in the crowd caught his arm and the weapon was prematurely discharged, the ball grazing away Mr. Rynder's fore-finger, then passing through the left hand of a bystander, Capt. Devor, and grazing his abdomen. Rynders was arrested and held to bail.

John Mitchel writes to the *Irish News*, that "as the plot of the European drama thickens, and the keen eyes of statesmen are eagerly looking to all points of the compass to count allies and enemies, Ireland's name begins to be named. One of the ablest political and historical writers of France, H. Martin Martin, has just commenced a series of articles in the *Constitutionnel* on the case of Ireland."

Hon. Edward Everett has presented to some ladies connected with the Washington Statue Fair, which is to be held in Boston, the notes of his remarks made in Faneuil Hall, on the death of Mr. Choate. They are written in a book, which contains a picture of the subject of his eulogy. The volume will be for sale at the table of the ladies to whom the gift was made.

On Sunday, at the Edgeworth Chapel, Charlestown, Mass., Rev. O. C. Everett, on behalf of the managers of the Massachusetts Humane Society, presented to Master Geo. Nightingale, a silver medal, appropriately inscribed, as a testimonial to his bravery in rescuing a little boy from drowning at Winchester's wharf, in August last.

Richard H. Dana, Jr., of Boston, was a passenger on board the ship *Mastiff*, which was burned at sea when five days out from San Francisco for Hong Kong. He was saved with the rest, and carried to Honolulu.

Edward E. Preble, the only surviving descendant of Commodore PREBLE, has been named as candidate for Midshipman, by Hon. D. E. JOHNS, Representative in Congress from the Portland (Me.) District.

Archbishop HUGHES acknowledges the receipt of $105 from an unknown gentleman of Malaga, to be applied to the charities of the Catholic Church in this City.

A resident of New-Orleans, it is said, has just returned home from England, where he disposed of a patent for fish-hooks, of his own invention, for $25,000.

Eli THAYER keeps at work at Caredo his Virginia free colony. Several New-England families have lately purchased homes there.

The Boston *Courier* denies, by authority, that Prof. HUNTINGTON has any sympathy with the Broad Church views recently propounded by Dr. BELLOWS.

The reporters of the Boston papers had a festival on Saturday evening, in which thirty-five of the fraternity participated.

The "Count JOANNES" is lecturing in New-Haven. His houses are slim.

Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE are playing a successful engagement at the Troy Theatre.

Mr. THOMAS BERRY, of the Boston Theatre, has recovered from his recent illness.

Father CHINIQUY spoke at Andover, Mass., NOV. 14, in behalf of his mission.

OBITUARY.

Mr. ISAAC ELLIOTT, a prominent citizen of Philadelphia, died in that city on Tuesday, while stepping from his bath-tub. On the Friday preceding, he was seized with vertigo in the street, and fell in front of a light vehicle, which ran over him before it could be checked. His injuries seemed to be very slight, and no appearance did not affect him subsequently. Mr. ELLIOT was an active Whig, held a seat in the City Council before its consolidation, and at the time of his death was an executor under the will of Mr. James WILLS, the founder of WILLS' Hospital.

Samuel J. Varney, editor of the Lowell *Vox Populi*, died on Friday evening, aged 45 years. He started the *Vox Populi* in 1841, sold it in 1850, and purchased the *Journal and Courier*, and in 1855 returned to his old paper again. He was four times a member of the city government, and was much respected in the community.

Destruction of the Palace of the Luxembourg and Stable.

From Galignani's Messenger, Oct. 26.

The following are some particulars of the fire yesterday at the Palace of the Luxembourg:

The fire was first discovered by the sentinels stationed near the garden, who saw smoke and flames bursting out from the cupola which surmounts the hall. The alarm was at once given, and bodies of firemen and detachments from the different barracks were speedily on the spot, and chains of men for handing water having been organized, nine engines were set to work. Marshal RANDON, Minister of War, Marshal MAGNAN, Gens. SOUMAIN and DAUVILLIERS, M. TROPLONG, President of the Senate, M. DE ROYER, Vice-President, the Prefect of Police, and M. BARAGUAY-D'HILLIERS, Chief of the Municipal Police, arrived soon after the first alarm, and assisted in directing the operations. It appears that the fire first broke out under the roof over the hall, and rapidly extended to the wood-work which supported the cupola. The palace, which is built on the model of the Pitti Palace at Florence, originally consisted of two main buildings, with wings; but after 1830, in order to increase the dimensions of the Chamber of Peers, a new building was added on the garden side. It is in the centre one that the fire took place. To feed the engines, the only supply of water was, at first, that of the basin in front of the Palace, in the garden, and it was soon exhausted, but a number of water-carriers were soon hired, and they brought a considerable quantity. After the fire had continued for some time, pieces of burning wood began to fall on the floor of the Senate, and the Chamber of Deputies, which, however, was not injured, and the Senate, which was slightly damaged, were then given up to the flames, which raged with fearful violence. The roof soon fell in, when portion of the stone began to fall, and in a short time the whole of the ceiling was borne down into the salle below. The large lustre, which is of immense weight, fell with a tremendous crash, and broke through the flooring of the hall to the ground floor. Two firemen and two other men belonging to the palace, who were employed there, were buried beneath the ruins. They were soon afterwards got out, but were so seriously injured that it was found necessary to remove them to the hospital. One had his thigh badly fractured. The clock opposite the President's chair marks twenty minutes past four, being the moment when the cupola fell in. The statues of CHARLES MARTEL, MOLE and D'AGUESSEAU remain uninjured. The allegorical paintings of BOUCHER, on the sides of the hemicycle, have also escaped. The ceiling of the hall was exceedingly fine, being ornamented with paintings by ABEL DE PUJOL. The entire hall is a mass of ruins, the desks and seats being either broken to pieces or burnt to a cinder. All the galleries of the Museum, the Salle du Trone, the Archives, the historical apartments, and the library, containing upwards of 100,000 volumes, have escaped injury. During the whole of yesterday, until the evening, the firemen continued throwing water on the smoking ruins, and the garden remained closed to the public.

An investigation has been ordered to ascertain the exact cause of the conflagration.

The Chiniquy Missions.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Since my last acknowledgement, on the 17th of October last, I have received the following sums in aid of the Colony of French Canadians in Kankakee County, Ill., viz.:

C. M., $20; Miss E., $10; Ladies of Hartford, $30; South Norwalk, $5; Dr. W. Bloomfield, $5; A. Newburyport, $10; A Lady friend, $5; P. W. P. and wife, $10; D. C., $1; A Friend, $1; A few ladies of Kinderhook, $10; Rev. ——, Stratford, $5; E. T. W., $10; Belleville, by Evangelical, $5; Mr. G. M. A., $5; Mother and two daughters, $3; C. D., $1 50; Some friends, Cherry Valley, $10; Ladies of Northampton, $60; Miss E. G., $20; From individuals of Evangelical Churches and Congregations, Penn Yan, by C. Goodrich, $20; Friend, N. J., $1; C. D., $5; Mrs. S. C. V., $10; N. L. R., Manchester, $31; Presbyterian Church, Hempstead, $16 25; Christian friends of Orchard Furnace, $10; Mr. C., Bath, $5; F. L. H., A. J., $1; An old man, Utica, $10; W., New Fond, $2; Lady in Mass., $5; R., Oswego, $2; R. R., $3; Mrs. O. C. S., $10; Mrs. J. B. B., $5; J. S., $10; Y. $1; L. D., $3; E. N. W., $20; From two Ladies, $3; A. P., $10; E. H. S., $5; Mrs. M. H. V., $5; W. T. O., $5; A. Friend, $5; Through Dr. Cheever, have received: H. O. H., $10; Roxbury, $15; mrs. E. L. H., $5; A. B., $10. One of small means, $5; mrs. J. S., $10; A Friend, $10; M. S., $50; E. F., $2.

Amount of my direct receipts.....$969 85
Received through *N. Y. Observer*.....182 00
Received through *Journal of Commerce*.....231 00

Total.....$1,042 85

The above amount I have remitted to Rev. M. W. STAPELES, Treasurer of the Distributing Committee at Kankakee. As soon as I receive particulars as to the way that money has been used, I will let the public know. I have given directions to pay first a very pressing debt on Mr. CHINIQUY'S property, amounting to $475. After that, there will be needed a sum of $500, to save Mr. CHINIQUY'S property. We feel compelled at present to help the people, so that, in order to pay that last sum, contributions must be sent in promptly. Money put in the hands of our Committee *now*, will probably do twice the amount of good it would two or three months hence.

I have received a letter from Father CHINIQUY, written from Boston. That part of the country has so far done little for him; so I am happy to hear that there is a very great interest manifested for that worthy cause. Father CHINIQUY feels obliged to stay there until the end of this month; there will then be only 15 or 20 days that we of New-York shall have the pleasure to listen to the new reformer.

To persons wishing to contribute in clothing, &c., I would recommend to send mainly overcoats, shawls, cloaks and shoes. They may be sent, prepaid if possible, to Rev. M. W. STAPELES, Kankakee City, Ill.

Persons living in or near New-York may send also to Mrs. MALLESAN, No. 42 University-place, New-York, or to Mrs. PAILLARD, No. 59 W. Baltic-street, Brooklyn. Hoping to have soon to send you an acknowledgment for still larger sums, I remain yours,

M. J. PAILLARD, Treasurer,
No. 21 Maiden-lane.

The Free Reading-room at the Cooper Institute.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The trite proverb that "we should not look a gift horse in the mouth," ought perhaps to prevent me from making the following suggestions. Nevertheless, I feel that I shall have done others a service, as well as myself, if the following suggestions are adopted.

The Reading-room is a fine spacious apartment, well lighted, well warmed, and excellently well ventilated. It is supplied with all the standard periodical literature of the day, and additions are constantly being made to the catalogue. Nothing, then, is wanting but quietness to enable us to avail ourselves of the treasures spread out before us. As the room, however, is uncarpeted, as there are some hundreds of movable seats in the room, and as the majority of the persons present do not appear to have been taught how to use a chair, the shuffling and noise are incessant, and must disturb those who wish to read, even if they are only reading for amusement.

Again, the entrance to the Bryan Gallery of Paintings is reached through the Reading-room, and as hundreds avail themselves of the privilege of using the gallery, a constant stream of outgoers and incomers is kept up, much to the annoyance of the reading portion of the visitors.

I would suggest, in the first place, that a separate entrance should be made to the Bryan Gallery; and, secondly, that all the seats in the Reading-room should be made immovable, or that a strip of matting, or similar material, be placed under the chairs and movable seats.

Hundreds are, I feel sure, grateful to Mr. COOPER for the boon he has conferred on them; but unless these suggestions, or some similar ones, are adopted, many who go to make a legitimate use of the room, and not to lounge or sleep, will be driven away.

L. H.

The Steamer Philadelphia—Card from Mr. Scott.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 15, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The article in your paper of the 18th of October last, entitled "The Filibuster Movement," is erroneous in so far as it states that while the steamer *Philadelphia* was at Key West, and again while she lay at New-Orleans, I mentioned the fact of the arms being on board, and the destination of the ship being to convey WALKER and his men to Nicaragua, to parties on shore. The statement of these facts were not made by me, nor do I know by whom they were made. Up to the time of the commencement of the proceedings in Court at New-Orleans I had no knowledge or suspicion of any arms being on board, or that any other intention existed as to the destination of the ship than to run her to Aspinwall and back to New-Orleans. My position on board being that of Chief Engineer simply, I had no occasion to know what cargo she carried, and did not know that any such arms were on board. As the statement published is calculated to do me injury, I trust you will give me the benefit of this correction.

WILLIAM W. SCOTT,
Chief Engineer of the *Philadelphia*.

The Great Meteor as Seen in Connecticut.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your account, in this morning's issue, of the "startling meteoric display," as seen in New-York, suggests to me the propriety of communicating the following, as a remarkable coincidence, if not a connected scientific phenomenon:

Yesterday morning, I was a passenger on board the stage from Middletown, Conn., to New-Haven. I was spectator to a display similar to that you record. Very nearly, or precisely, at the point of time you specify, (shortly after 10 A. M.,) a ball of fire was seen to descend with a gentle, lazy motion to the earth, within a few hundred yards of the stage. Its appearance was much like that which you describe, except that the ball was much smaller, and the descent was without report. We made search for traces of the unusual visitor, but could find none. My impression was that the flame was altogether gaseous in its nature, especially as the light was peculiarly white, and the motion somewhat undulatory.

S. E. P.

A Kidnapper in Personal Peril in Ohio.

The Cleveland *Leader*, Nov. 15, says: "GEORGE HARTMAN was yesterday morning brought before the Police Court but was immediately sent to jail to await action by the Grand Jury. The jury failed to find a bill against him. This return was made about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Many colored persons had attended Court closely through the day to learn what disposition would be made with him. Upon the result being made known, an officer was sent by Sheriff WILLIAMS to discharge the prisoner. A number of negroes followed him and when HARTMAN was brought out to be set at liberty they made a rush towards him. Fortunately for him, two officers were with him at the time and kept the negroes back for a time, but soon concluded that his only safety would be within the portals of the Court-room. Accordingly the three walked that way, the number of negroes about them increasing until they could hardly be kept at bay in their eager desire to get hands upon the Judas who had so fully betrayed one of their race. Safety was sought in flight and with all the speed of which they were possessed, the officer and HARTMAN rushed through the square and into the Court-house, the excited crowd in hot pursuit. We apprehend a more welcome shelter was never gained by HARTMAN, as he rushed, all trembling, into the bar of the Court, barely escaping being torn from the room by his pursuers. A more thoroughly frightened man we never saw, and well a man might tremble who had such a narrow escape from Judge Lynch.

He claimed protection of the Court, and at his own request was lodged in jail for safe keeping, a strong guard escorting him from the Court house. We presume he will leave town by the earliest opportunity.

It is said that there is no law which will punish

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And No. 96 Bowery.
A. RANKIN & Co.

GAYETY OF LIFE'S MEDICATED PASTE.
For the water of Lebanon, to be succeeded original production, and shortly all the good elixirs by the sick and the healthy, the graves and presents *Price*. For sale by all druggists and at the depôts, Nos. 21 Ann-street and 440 Broadway.

BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 547 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Salt-rheum, scurvy, &c., spring from a disordered state of the blood. By the proper use of these medicines a speedy and radical cure will be effected. The Pills expel from the blood all humors which create disease, and the Ointment removes the external effects.

GAS! GAS!—These rich new styles of gas fixtures found at the great manufacturing depot of WARREN, PEET & Co., No. 276 Broadway, are superior to anything ever offered before from our factory.

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 16.

$15,000	U. S. 6s, '74	103½	50	Hud. River R.	29
1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	90½	50	do	s60 29½
15,000	do	90½	50	do	30
31,000	do	90½	150	do	s60 30½
500	Virginia 5s, '62	94½	50	do	s5 30½
11,000	Missouri 6s	84½	50	do	b10 30½
2,000	do	84½	150	do	30
500	California 7s	94½	100	Harlem Railroad	10½
11,000	do	84½	50	Reading Railroad	39½
2,000	La. 5s, State 6s	90	200	do	b3 39½
1,000	N. Y. Cent. 6s	91½	5	Mich. Central R.	41
10,000	N. Y. C. R. 7s	90	100	Panama R.	s60 129
4,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	103¾	1055	do	130
7,000	Hud. Riv. R. 3d M.	79	200	do	s10 130
2,000	do	79½	100	do	s30 130
6,000	Hud. Riv. 1st M.	91½	100	do	s60 130
1,000	Mich. so. & N. Ins.	61	10	do	130½
500	Ill. Central R. 8s	85¼	25	do	s10 131
6,000	La. C. & M. 1. 6s	12	50	do	131
2,000	L. E. & W. 1st M.	67	100	do	131¼
9	Bank of N. Y.	96½	100	Ill. Central R.	s30 61½
5	Amer. Ex. Bank	99	100	do	62
20	do	99½	200	do	s10 62
13	Pac. M. Steam Co.	74	250	Cleve. Col. & Cin. R.	62¾
100	do	s30 74	150	Gal. & Chicago R.	72½
110	do	73½	200	do	72¾
12	do	73½	100	do	s10 72½
100	Del. & Bud. C. Co.	99	50	do	s60 72
160	Canton Company	17¾	100	Chic. & Rk. Is. R.	63
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	s10 79½	50	do	b60 63¼
425	do	80	200	do	s10 63
250	do	80¼	200	do	63¼
150	do	s60 80¾	200	do	s5 63½
50	do	b4 80¾	100	do	63¾
100	do	b60 80½	150	do	63½
10	Erie Railroad	7¼	450	do	b60 63¾
50	Harlem R. Pref'd.	36½	100	do	b60 63¾

SECOND BOARD.

$28,000	Missouri 6s	84½	150	Panama Railroad	133
33,000	do	s16 84½	175	do	133½
20,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	90½	50	do	s15 133½
5,000	Va. 6s, '66	s60 93½	50	do	s60 132½
10	Hanover Bank	87	50	do	s3 133
10	Pac. Mail S. Co.	74	50	do	b60 133
300	N. Y. Central R.	20½	100	do	s60 132½
100	do	s10 80½	500	Illinois Cen. R.	b60 62¾
200	do	80½	100	do	62½
400	do	s3 80½	100	do	b60 62½
400	do	b60 80½	50	Galen. & Chic. R.	72¾
300	do	b10 80½	100	do	b10 72¾
100	do	b3 80½	450	do	73
50	Hud. River R.	29½	200	do	s10 72½
50	do	29½	200	do	72½
50	Harlem R. Pref.	36½	50	do	s60 72½
750	Reading Railroad	38¾	100	do	s5 72¾
100	do	b30 38¾	200	Chic. & R. I. R.	b30 63½
100	Mich. Central R.	41¾	100	do	s60 63½
100	do	41¾	150	do	b60 63½
300	Clev. & Toledo R.	20½	100	do	s60 63¾
100	do	b30 20½			

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16—P. M.

The sudden and rapid rise in Panama Shares for a day or two past, and the appearance this forenoon of some fresh orders to buy Hudson River and New-York Central Shares, imparted a new spirit to the Stock Exchange, and removed, in a measure, the previous dull or inactive appearance of the general market. The change is the more easily wrought because of the steady firmness shown by the holders of two or three of the leading stocks for the fortnight past against the efforts of speculative sellers to turn the market in the opposite direction. The conclusion is arrived at by a good number of the outside and out of town buyers that if a prominent stock like New-York Central could be held, without the aid, if not against the positive opposition of the majority of the Brokers within an eighth or a quarter ℔ cent. of a given point, while *short* contracts at this point are daily multiplied to force a decline, the minimum price, for the present, has not only been reached but pretty thoroughly tested. Something like the same feeling obtains in regard to several of the Western Shares, and the orders based upon this caused a rise of 1 ℔ cent. on Illinois Central, Galena, and Rock Island since yesterday, with a good demand for each at the Second Board. The transactions in New-York Central rose to about 4,500 shares, and the price to 80¼@¾, closing 80¾@¼. The demand for Hudson River carried up the price from 38 to 39¼ ℔ cent., closing 39@39¼ ℔ cent. Harlem, Michigan Central, and Reading each improved ¼@½ ℔ cent.; Toledo and Michigan Southern steady. The excitement to buy Panama was renewed early in the day, the first sale being at 129, seller 60 days, and it reached its highest point at the Second Board—133¼ cash, closing 132@132½ ℔ cent. At 130 ℔ cent. about 1,200 shares cash stock were brought out, the subsequent sales at the higher figures being in smaller parcels. We hear of nothing, beyond the brief notice which we made of the probable financial showing of the Company on the 1st January, to stimulate the rise, (though this of itself is calculated to increase the confidence of investment buyers, if we accept a well-authenticated rumor, this afternoon, that the Board of Directors are advised by the last Isthmus mail that the New-Granadian Government are prepared to extend the grant to the road thirty years. The shares of the Pacific Mail Company are in some demand at 74 ℔ cent., and they show increased firmness this week on account of the delays encountered by the opposition in delivering the United States Mails in good season. Delaware and Hudson Canal Shares rose 1 ℔ cent., and Pennsylvania Coal held firm; the reports of the Anthracite trade, of which the Canal enjoys a very liberal share this season, being decidedly more favorable. In State Stocks there was a better demand for Missouris and Tennessees, both rising a full half ℔ cent. on yesterday's price. In Railway Bonds, New-York Centrals were all higher, the six ℔ cent. Certificates, Sinking Fund, selling at 91¼ ex-coupon; the Real Estate sixes at 90 ℔ cent., and the Convertible Sevens at 103¼ ℔ cent. Hudson Third Mortgage ¼ ℔ cent. lower on the sales, with the same price, 78½ bid for more. Erie of 1883 (Third Mortgage) further advanced, and were held for 69 ℔ cent. at the close. Illinois Centrals 85@85½ ℔ cent. The general market closed firm, though slightly lower than the extreme sales at the Second Board. The reawakening of speculation was quite marked in the afternoon.

In Money rates there is no change on strictly prime lists of indorsed bills, but less disposition among lenders to take fair or single name paper at the difference of 1@2 ℔ cent. recently current. This results from the recent failures, another influence of which is to turn the attention of some of the Money lenders to State and other dividend-paying Stocks. There was a fair employment, on demand loans, at 5@5½ ℔ cent., to-day. In the Transfer Exchanges there was not much done after the Boston steamer's mail. The next opportunity is the *Vanderbilt*, for Southampton and Havre, on Saturday. The terms on London range 109¾@110, and on Paris f.5.14¾@f.5.12½ for Bankers.

The following was to-day's business at the Assistant Treasurer's Office:

Receipts	$169,772
Payments	223,000
Balance	5,400,324

The receipts for Customs include $60,000.

The new direction given to Cotton purchased in the Memphis market for the Eastern Domestic Mills, *via* the Illinois Central, Michigan Central and the New-York and New-England roads, noticed by a correspondent of this paper a few days

In New-York, Rachel Gardner Judge, the movements to West have been quite numerous. The Pacific Railroad, of Missouri, runs regularly. The Illinois Central will operate as a branch on connections. Memphis have been unusually light, having been confined to the local Domestic, and not other Factors. Of the receipts of Domestic, 141 bales were by the Erie Railroad, 56 bales by the Hudson River Railroad, 35 bales by the North River boats, and 5 bales overland, from Philadelphia. The following is a comparative statement of the total receipts of Wool at this port during the last four weeks, as reported by us from week to week:

Week ending	Oct. 23.	Oct. 30.	Nov. 6.	Nov. 13.
Domestic, bales	206	421	1,565	283
Foreign, bales	901	57	72	287
Total, bales	1,107	478	1,637	570

Total, bales.....1,107 478 1,637 570
Total for four weeks, bales.....3,972

Sales have been reported of 20,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, chiefly at, according to quality, from 60c. @ 63½c. for common to choice Saxony; 40,000 lbs. Domestic Pulled, at from 23c.@35c. for No. 1 to choice extra; 720 bales washed Texas and Mexican, on private terms; 175 bales Mestiza, part at 30c.; 150 bales washed Odessa, 50 bales washed African, 35 bales Australian, a small lot of Chinese on private terms, and 40 bales washed white Donskoi, at 19c. 9 lb., usual terms. In Boston the market has been more active, sales having been made of 200,000 lbs Domestic Fleece and Pulled, including 100,000 lbs. taken by one manufacturing establishment, chiefly at 28½c.@65½c. 9 lb., with 1,300 bales Mediterranean, Cape and South American, at full prices. The total arrivals of Wool at Boston from Jan. 1 to Nov. 12, this year, reached 41,340 bales Domestic, and 35,731 bales Foreign, against 26,671 bales Domestic, and 19,189 bales Foreign, same time in 1857. In Providence, during the week, sales have been confined to 32,300 lbs. Domestic Fleece, at 46c.@62½c., and 3,000 lbs. Foreign, at 28c.@28c. ℔ lb. In Philadelphia transactions have been quite limited, having amounted to only 40,000 lbs., including 2,000 lbs. fine, at 65c.; 8,000 lbs. medium Fleece, 36c.@46c.; 4,000 lbs. Pulled, 37c.@44c.; 5,000 lbs. Tub, 42c.@44c., all cash. Private advices from Australia mention the fact that the introduction of the Alpaca upon the inland pastures is to be attended with complete success. The flocks were in good health and increasing rapidly, while the country in the vicinity of Sidney provides most excellent pasturage. In other Domestic markets business has been very tame. Prices have exhibited no important alteration.

Exchanges.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Nov. 16.
Sight Exchange on New-York 1¼ ℔ cent. premium for currency and ¾ ℔ cent. for gold.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Nov. 16.
Sight exchange on New-York, 1¼ ℔ cent. premium.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 16.
Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Nov. 16—6 P. M.
FLOUR firmer at the close, and more active; sales 200 bbls. at $4 75 for State from Chicago and Canada Club Wheat; $4 67½ for do. from Milwaukee Club Wheat; $5 for extra Wisconsin and Michigan; $5 25@$5 40 for extra Indiana and Ohio; $5 50@$5 75 for double extras. WHEAT firm, and in fair demand; sales 7,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at 99c.; 22,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, at $1 02@$1 03; 6,000 bushels No. 2 Red Winter Illinois, at $1 03; 2,500 bushels Green Bay Club, at $1 04; 1,000 bushels White Kentucky, at $1 40. CORN steady; sales 500 bushels old No. 1 Illinois, at 87¼c.; 600 bushels new Illinois, at 76c.; 2,000 bushels new Toledo, at 66c. OATS, BARLEY and RYE nominal. WHISKY firmer; sales 55 bbls. at 25½c. *Lake Imports*—7,000 bbls. Flour; 73,000 bushels Wheat; 25,000 bushels Corn; 20,000 bushels Oats; 2,000 bushels Barley. *Canal Exports*—2,000 bbls. Flour; 56,000 bushels Wheat; 32,000 bushels Corn; 11,000 bushels Oats; 12,000 bushels Barley.

DETROIT, Wednesday, Nov. 16—6 P. M.
FLOUR in good demand, and market unchanged; sales 1,000 bbls. at $4 75 for Spring Stock. WHEAT dull; sales 21,000 bushels mixed Nos. 1 and 2 Chicago Spring, at 91 05. BARLEY in good demand; sales 17,000 bushels Western, at 72c. and 2,000 bushels Canadian, at 74c.@75c. RYE active, but market irregular; sales, 2,200 bushels State, at 74c., and 22,000 bushels Canadian, at 72c.@75c. OATS dull; sales 1,000 bushels Canadian, at 25½c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady, at 40c. on Flour, but lower on Grain; Wheat 10c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—1,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 18,800 bushels Barley, 1,200 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Oats, 2,200 bushels Peas. *Canal Exports*—3,100 bbls. Flour, 40,300 bushels Wheat, 32,200 bushels Barley, 5,600 bushels Rye, 4,000 bushels Oats.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Nov. 16.
FLOUR dull. WHEAT active at 90c.@92c. CORN closed with an advancing tendency. Sales at 44c.@45c. OATS quiet. *Receipts to-day*—2,700 bbls. Flour; 19,500 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments*—700 bbls. Flour, 100,500 bushels Wheat; 43,000 bushels Corn.

MILWAUKIE, Wednesday, Nov. 16.
FLOUR quiet. WHEAT dull and declined 1c. CORN and OATS unchanged. *Receipts to-day*—2,000 bbls. Flour; 36,000 bushels Wheat; 600 bushels Corn. *Shipments to-day*—2,500 bbls. Flour; 80,000 bushels Wheat.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Nov. 16—1 P. M.
FLOUR quiet and steady; sales 900 bbls. WHEAT a shade firmer; demand fair; sales 45,000 bushels No. 1 selected Milwaukee Club, at $1 01½@$1 02. CORN quiet; small sales new Toledo at 66c. Other grains nominal. WHISKY, 25c. better; sales 50 bbls., at 25½c. CANAL FREIGHTS dull and nominal. *Imports*—5,000 bbls. Flour; 36,000 bushels Wheat; 3,000 bushels Oats; 2,000 bushels Barley. *Exports*—2,000 barrels Flour; 71,000 bushels Wheat; 13,000 bushels Corn; 10,000 bushels Oats; 4,000 bushels Barley.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 16.
FLOUR steady; sales of Howard-street at $5 37½. WHEAT quiet; sales of 10,000 bush. at $1 20@$1 42 for white, and $1 20@$1 25 for red. CORN steady at 65c.@66c. for old white and yellow. PROVISIONS firm; Mess Pork, $15@$15 25; Prime, $11. BACON—Sides, 10c. WHISKY firm; Ohio, 26c.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 16.
FLOUR dull. WHEAT in demand; white, $1 37@$1 42; red, $1 30. CORN scarce and wanted; new yellow, 60c.@74½c. OATS steady. WHISKY steady at 26½c.@27½c.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Nov. 16.
FLOUR closed with an advancing tendency; sales at $4 60@$4 85 for Superfine. WHEAT—$1 10 for prime red, and $1 18 for choice white. CORN steady at 44c.@45c. WHISKY dull, at 22½c. PROVISIONS dull. HOGS—Market weaker and prices tending downward; sales at $5 05@$5 55.

DETROIT, Wednesday, Nov. 16.
FLOUR dull, and all qualities slightly declined. WHEAT dull and unchanged. *Receipts to-day*—4,000 bbls. Flour, 2,800 bush. Wheat. *Shipments*—2,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bush. Wheat.

TOLEDO, Wednesday, Nov. 16.
FLOUR steady, at $5 25 for superfine. WHEAT steady, at $1 12½@$1 23. *Receipts to-day*—4,000 bbls. Flour, 14,500 bush. Wheat. 900 bush. Corn.

MOBILE, Wednesday, Nov. 16.
COTTON—Sales, to-day, 5,000 bales, at 10½c.@10¾c. for Middling.

AUGUSTA, Wednesday, Nov. 16.
COTTON—Sales, to-day, 2,700 bales, the market closing with an advancing tendency.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Nov. 16.
COTTON—Sales to-day, 9,500 bales at unchanged prices. SUGAR firm. MOLASSES 41c.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo & Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....8½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad..8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked, "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails by the *Vanderbilt*, hence for Southampton and Havre, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, Nov. 19, at 12½ o'clock P. M.

The mails by the *Moses Taylor*, hence for Havana, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, Nov. 17, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

The mails by the *Ariel*, for California and the Pacific coast, *via* Panama, will close at the New-York Post-office on Monday, Nov. 21, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

| Name. | Sails. | From